THE CRISIS

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GREETINGS

from the

Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc.

Age, with Corporations, acts very much as it does with individuals; as people grow older, they value more highly friendships and cooperation.

The Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc., therefore, on its 35th greeting to policyholders and friends, has a warmth for them that cannot be expressed in words. During the last year, as in previous years over its history, the policyholders and friends have loyally supported and appreciated its efforts to provide them with the best in insurance protection, and in service in the payment of claims, in cooperating with all other race endeavors, and in opening doors of employment and opportunities to our people. The Society has done, during 1927, the largest business of any year of its career and likewise has rendered to policyholders and the public, the largest service in the sums paid out for sickness, accident and death, in enterprises. Such a wonderful record during the past year, and previous years, could not have been accomplished without the untiring efforts of the most loyal and race interested groups of Senior and Junior Officers, Superintendents, Agents and Clerks.

Thus the Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc., closes the year with a heart filled with gratitude to its policyholders and friends, and plans in the New Year to render even a more acceptable service to both policyholders and the race.

Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc.

Home Office:
525-7-9 N. 2nd Street, Richmond, Va.

Operating in Virginia and District of Columbia

THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *Editor* AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, *Business Manager* AARON DOUGLAS, *Art Critic*

Volume 35, No. 2 Contents for February, 1928 *Whole No. 208*

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IN March expect a prize story by Miss Moryck and a study of schools in Alabama.

The CRISIS is known and read from New York to Moscow, from London to Cape Town and from San Francisco to Hong Kong. Governments, writers, artists and social reformers hearken to its voice. Can you let your friends miss it? *Subscribe for them.*

As the Crow Flies

THE same man who lied us into war with *Spain* is trying to fib us into a new conquest of *Mexico*—Is not Lindbergh cheaper and better than a murderous *army* and drunken marines? —The rulers of the world laud Mussolini for restoring money standards and are silent over the same deed in *Russia*.—*England* makes a bigger row over a word-fiddling prayer book than over the freedom of 400,000,000 Indians.—Thanks to *Chamberlain* we fools are in the big Navy nonsense now. —*Oklahoma* true to its history is raising hell and leading civilization.—*Mr. Hoover's* fourteen years in the British empire fits him admirably to help England rule the United States.—*Hickman* cannot possibly be Nordic. There must be a strain of Latin or Negro somewhere or American Social Science will be discredited.—It is all right to subsidize manufacturers of woolen clothes, but *subway* riders must pay on the nail or the Citizen's Union will collapse.—What is a mere bagatelle of 40 dead in a submarine beside a glorious Battle of the Marne! O we pacifist mollicoddles!—*Darrow* has released two Italians from the long arm of Fascism in the United States.—*Chiang-Kai-Shek* is fighting farmers and laborers in China by calling them communists.—*The League of Nations* is considering a new code to permit slavery (or rather to "legalize forced labor") in Africa.—American Business is determined to make it impossible for a *Trade Unionist* to be conservative.—We are still bringing the blessings of Peace and order to *Nicaragua*.—Two hundred and twenty-eight Americans have an income of at least a *million dollars* a year, which is another proof of our prosperity.—If *Mrs. Royden* were a man, she could smoke and preach in Chicago.—In India, the *National Indian Congress* meets to plan freedom and home rule. —In Cuba the *Pan American Conference* meets to plan North American slavery for Central and South America. —Last year England was yelling *Slavery* in Abyssinia; this year she releases 250,000 slaves in her own Sierre Leone. —England has begun to support a million and a quarter of the *aged poor*. The United States merely denies their existence.—Reading goes *Socialist* and the Government at Washington still lives.—"Men not principles" seems to be the slogan of the 1928 *campaign* so far.—Only twenty-one human beings in 1927 were hanged, burned and otherwise murdered for alleged crime without being tried. Congratulations! —To offer prizes of $57,000 and spend only $2,000 is a feat quite worthy of *Woodrow Wilson*.—Germany has insured her *unemployed*. Here we put them in jail.—*Jacob Epstein*, Russian-American, has come home to exhibit. —The President of Ireland comes to thank America for freedom.—Italy is flirting with Greece against the Yugoslavs.—A *woman* will plan the new Shakespeare Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.—The real menace to *world Peace* is the Cartel-Trust war between Europe and America, coupled with raw material monopoly and slavery in colonies.—Sandino, George Washington, Maceo, Touissaint, and Oliver Cromwell were all bandits once. A *bandit* fights for a lost cause. A *Patriot* fights the cause that wins.

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The Library Hour

The Flood, the Red Cross and the National Guard

"No One Has Gone Hungry, Unclothed, Unprotected," Herbert Hoover

Second Installment Based on an Investigation Made by the N. A. A. C. P. in October, 1927

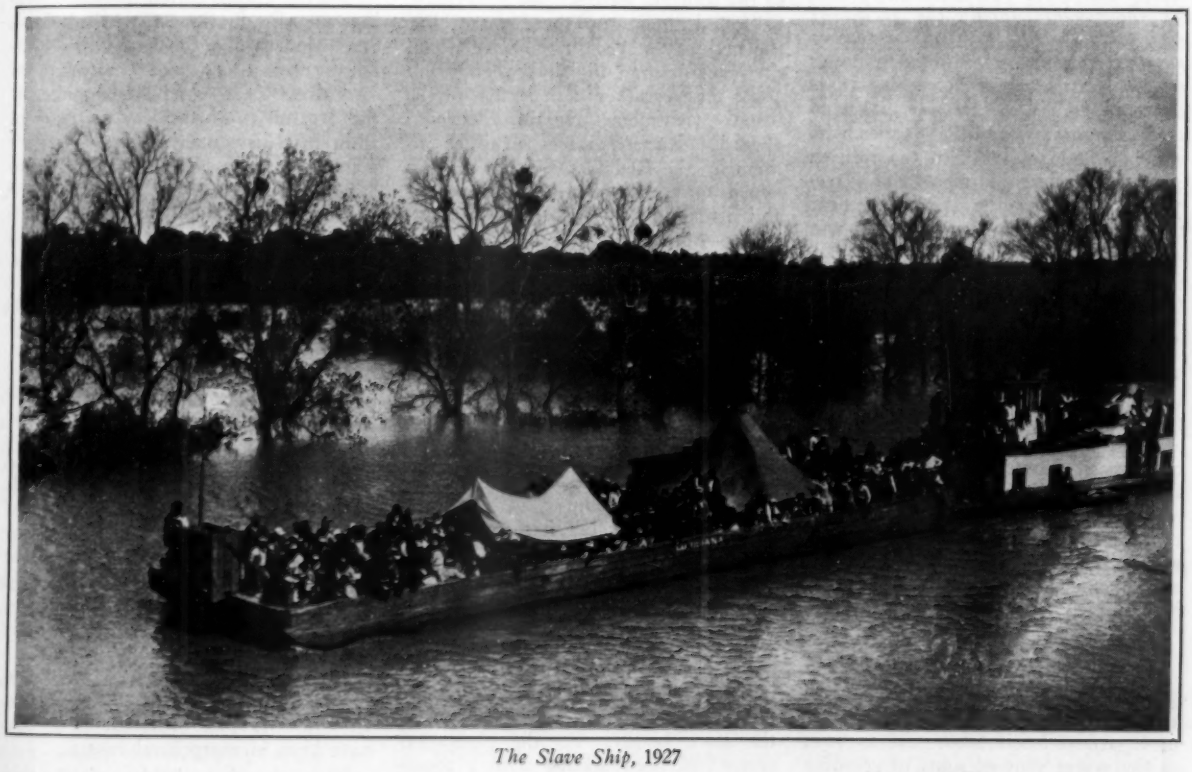
MISSISSIPPI

The Situation

EACH large plantation is farmed by a number of tenants, or share-croppers, who are furnished with houses and living through the year by the planter. That is, they are given credit at the plantation store and "Christmas money" for the holidays. In the fall when the crop is in, the amount of the tenant's indebtedness is, theoretically, subtracted from the amount coming to him as his share of the crop and the balance is paid to him. The planter, of course, keeps the amount of indebtedness higher than the value of the crop, and by this method can hold the tenant to work for another year under the same contract. Practically all such tenants are Negroes and in some cases there are several hundred families held in this kind of peonage on one plantation.

The Yazoo-Mississippi Delta is a one-crop country. The planter is a gambler, who stakes all he has each year on cotton. One successful year will make him rich. For five or six years he has been losing steadily. The price of cotton went down until last year it reached a point so low that a few planters refused to sell. Those who happened to store their crop in a high place sold this year at a high profit. With the exception of these the entire Delta, bankrupt before the flood, was left in a hopeless condition by the disaster. Practically all of the plantations were already mortgaged for more than their actual value. The mortgages are, for the most part, held by insurance companies. Plantations are financed each year by a "furnish loan" from a local bank. This is actually a mortgage on a potential crop. The amount of the loan is based on the amount of land and labor. The planter must show that he has a tenant family to every twenty acres. The loan is used for all the year's expenses—seed, feed for the stock and food, clothing, etc., for the tenants. The planter is thus dependent on his tenants and obliged for his existence to hold them on his land by fair means or foul.

There is an understanding to the effect that a disaster which destroys the year's crop automatically cancels the contract. Therefore after a serious overflow, if a share-cropper wishes to leave a plantation he feels free to do so. At such times the planter often resorts to any pressure possible to keep his tenants from leaving him. The unwritten law in Mississippi is that no plantation owner will try to entice labor away from another plantation. Anyone who is suspected of this crime is despised and outcast. Therefore the labor agent, whose business it is to do this, is considered the most contemptible of men. He must carry on his work in secrecy, for if it were definitely known, he would certainly be treated with violence, if not lynched.



The Slave Ship, 1927

The Planter and the Red Cross

IN the early days of the flood of 1927, when it became apparent that their land would be inundated, the planters were greatly alarmed. They opposed the plan of the Red Cross to remove their Negro labor to refugee camps because, as they stated plainly, if the Negroes once got away they would never get them back. It was at that time not generally believed that the flood would be of any great duration and most of the planters felt that the Negroes could be cared for safely in buildings on the plantations. They opposed the Red Cross policy with enough vigor to handicap the rescue work seriously. *In order to get their cooperation the Red Cross made an agreement with them, pledging themselves to return the tenants to the plantations from which they came. By this agreement the Red Cross assumed the responsibility not only of caring for the tenants during the period of emergency relief, but of protecting plantation owners against labor agents and of persuading and coercing those tenants who did not wish to return to their plantations.* Miss Wagner who was in charge of work in the refugee camp at Natchez told me of this agreement and I had the same statement from Miss Pauline Marshall who was in charge at Vicksburg. The arrangement could hardly have been carried out, however, without the hearty cooperation of the National Guard. The Guardsmen, under the direction of the Red Cross, were in charge of the refugee camps in most places, with police and sentry duty. No one was allowed to enter or leave camp without a pass, except at the discretion of the Captain in charge. By these means (as previously reported) the refugees were prevented from leaving without the approval of the Red Cross and labor agents were kept from making contacts with them.

The Evacuation of the Camps

IN spite of this agreement many of the planters continued to be uneasy in regard to their labor and as soon as the water showed signs of receding they began to send for their tenants. Early in May, while boat-loads of refugees were still coming in to Vicksburg from the Yazoo and Sunflower Rivers, plantation managers from Washington County were coming after their Negro tenants. The plantation owner sent to the Red Cross a statement that his land was dry, or partly dry and that he wished his tenants returned, and enclosed a list of their names. The Red Cross worker located them in camp or in town and ordered them to be ready to leave on the day set. The refugees protested both because they did not wish to return to the plantations and because they knew their homes were still under water. They were forced to do so by the combined bullying of the Red Cross workers, the National Guard and the plantation manager. Attempts to remonstrate or argue were usually met by: "Shut up and get on that truck"—sometimes with a threat from a Guardsman of what would happen if they refused. They never did refuse. Instead they returned to the plantations where they stayed in barns or other buildings from which the water had receded or in Red Cross tents pitched on the wet, soggy "dry land". On the Dawson Plantation at Cary fifty Negro families lived in a colored church for weeks. In the midst of this premature evacuation of camp came the unexpected second rise early in June and even these places of refuge were again flooded. Some of the refugees were sent back to camp, or found their way there alone; but the majority stayed in the vicinity, on the levee or some high place, enduring acute misery rather than return to the brutal treatment of the National Guard. Rations were furnished to them by the Red Cross, usually being issued to the planter or his manager and distributed by him to the tenants.

The June rise postponed the evacuation of camps a very little. Red Cross orders were to send the refugees back as rapidly as possible. At Vicksburg both colored camps were closed before the end of June although the white camp was kept until the twenty-second of August. The reason for this haste is not quite clear as it was far easier and simpler to care for the people in a concentrated camp than scattered about the country. Economy is a possible motive, but it seems safe to assume that the actual reason was the demand of the planters.

RATIONING on plantations was done on the basis of a list of needy families furnished by the plantation owner or manager, but the actual distribution was generally delegated to the store keeper. As the plantation stores had been flooded with a consequent heavy loss the store-keeper (who may have been the owner or manager also) took this opportunity to renew the stock, putting the fresh Red Cross supplies in their store-rooms and rationing the people with the wormy flood-damaged goods from their shelves. This was a very common practice and one of which there is no question. It was almost universal in Issaqueena County and in Washington County except around Greenville and also occurred very often in Sharkey and Warren Counties, though less openly. The Red Cross was entirely aware of the practice and in some cases tried to put a stop to it. The only way this would have been possible would have been to have all rationing done through Red Cross workers from Red Cross store-rooms, to individuals. This would have been certain to cause bad feeling between the Red Cross and the planters and was therefore not to be contemplated. Instead they allowed the Negroes to return to live in houses which had been under water in many cases as long as three months, and to be rationed on spoiled food until a serious outbreak of pellagra resulted. A doctor who had charge of Red Cross cases on three plantations (Dr. Westmoreland of Murphy, Miss.) said there was a case of pellagra in practically every tenant house and frequently every member of a family was ill. In his opinion it was entirely due to the Red Cross rationing and could easily have been prevented by a better chosen ration list and avoiding the distribution of spoiled food. Somewhat tardily the Red Cross "rallied to meet a new need" and imported several car-loads of powdered yeast for the treatment of the disease, and in addition distributed sweet potato plants. In some cases these were given directly to the Negroes, but very often they were given to the planter, the understanding being that he would plant them all and divide the crop among the tenants.

The Rehabilitation of Tenants

THE original plan and intention of the Red Cross was to have each tenant or flood victim visited by the worker in charge. The houses were to be seen, the statement of losses and needs confirmed, and household goods awarded on this basis. The losses of Negro tenants consisted chiefly of furniture and clothing, the latter being replaced during the emergency period from the quantities of second-hand clothing contributed. Occasionally mules or other stock were reported in the lists of losses but I have not heard that they were ever replaced except to white people, although they may have been in exceptional cases.

To replace household goods the Red Cross has purchased goods in quantity and distributed them as needed. The cost has been kept to an incredibly small amount. T. R. Buchanan, Red Cross Area Director in Washington County, told me that a family of five with a total loss was rehabilitated for $20.00. A bed cost approximately $2.00, chairs fifty cents, etc. The grade of goods may be judged fairly by the prices.

The fairness of the distribution depended upon the Red Cross worker in

charge. In some places the worker had actually carried out the instructions in the simplest way, visited the houses, noted the losses, and sent out supplies according to the need. These places were very rare. The usual method was for the worker to talk to the planter, interview a few tenants at the plantation store, and send a more or less haphazard selection of furniture to the store-keeper to be distributed by him. This again gave the store keeper an opportunity to replenish his stock. As they did with food, they also put Red Cross furniture in their store-rooms and disbursed instead their own damaged goods. Later they can charge the tenants a high price for these things. I was told by many people, among them Miss Gail Bradley, one of the best Red Cross workers, that it was well known that many plantation stores have on hand enough Red Cross supplies to carry them through the winter.

The rehabilitation of the section around Hollandale had been finished and the worker, Miss Marion Wald had left when I visited this section. This area included Murphy and the Houston Plantation. I found that Miss Wald had not been inside of any of the houses but had decided the probable needs of the families by her imagination. I visited cabin after cabin in this neighborhood, and found in all of them the same picture of utter dreariness and desolation, accepted with incredible patience and uncomplaining fortitude. In the white tenant houses I found an adequate amount of furniture given by the Red Cross, and a vastly more hopeful outlook in every respect, but a general attitude of bitter resentment because they had not received more.

THE first house I visited was one to which I was taken by Dr. Westmoreland to see a special case of pellagra. It was a two-roomed shanty which had been under water for more than two months. Water was still standing in the yard when the family moved back. The mud and filth had been scrubbed away but had left its mark which no scrubbing could remove. Two rusty iron beds stood in one room. On one of them, on a new Red Cross mattress, wrapped in musty, smelly bedding, was a week-old baby. The mattress for the other bed was on the floor, because the bed-springs had rusted completely away and no others had been provided. The rest of the furniture had either been destroyed or swept away by the swift current. Beside the mattresses the Red Cross had given them four straight chairs, so cheaply made that they were already coming apart and a tiny stove, scarcely two feet high even when set up on two layers of bricks. They had no dishes, cooking utensils, table, or bedding. There were four children beside the baby, one of them seriously ill with pellagra, and three adults. They had received no rations for six weeks and the man had neither work nor credit. This I soon found was not an exceptional, but a very typical case. Near by on Houston Brothers' Plantation I saw a man named Enoch Williams who had a family of five and had lost everything he owned. His Red Cross award had consisted of four chairs. His "boss-man" gave him cotton to fill two bed ticks. They were cooking over a camp-fire in utensils they had found in the wreckage beside the river. Another man on the same plantation, named John Williams, with a family of five, also had a total loss. His son is in the last stages of tuberculosis. They received from the Red Cross one blanket, one mattress, one chair. They searched among the wreckage that is strewn along the banks of the river and found a few broken pieces of furniture which they have propped up with bricks and now using.

In this same neighborhood, I was told by a reputable white man, that the emergency rations first issued included, beside the regular ration list, such things as canned sweet potatoes, peaches, sardines and sausages. These were issued to the store managers for distribution to the tenants, but were divided among the white people in the locality. There were no cases of pellagra among the whites.

IN Sharkey County the first worker, Miss Moxley, caused so much dissatisfaction by her unfairness that a petition was circulated in Rolling Fork, and the Red Cross was asked to remove her. This was done and a man from Ohio was put in her place. Under his management there has been a decided improvement both in white and colored cases. A much better grade of furniture was purchased and the work was done on an actual individual basis, by the worker in charge. The same abuses continued on the plantations, but to a lesser degree and there was a serious effort to end them.

In Issaqueena County the situation is about the same as in Washington. Warren County is somewhat better. The man in charge for a time at Vicksburg was reprimanded I was told by Mr. John Cremer at National Headquarters because, as it was put, "he got so interested in the social situation that he forgot what he was there for". It may be due to his interest that the plantations at Redwood, Yokena, Cedars and Glass showed much better conditions.

After the Red Cross Withdrew Its Tents

Migration from the Delta

IN spite of the united efforts of the Red Cross and plantation owners to hold the Negroes on the land by force a general movement from the Delta began soon after the evacuation of the refugee camps. All tenant houses were damaged and many swept entirely away by the flood. At first a few families, rather than endure the misery of living in make-shift temporary quarters until the rehabilitation program could be carried out, went at once to the hills or upper Delta, where there was plenty of work to be had. Others waited to see what the Red Cross was going to do, but it soon became clear that it would do so little as to be negligible. Ten or twelve dollars' worth of cheap household goods was not worth enduring unnecessary hardships for. More and more families packed up their few belongings and left. (*Turn to page* 64)

Foot Ball in Negro Colleges, 1927

By PAUL W. L. JONES

Professor of English in the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute and Reporter for Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide

ALL NEGRO AMERICAN TEAMS

Position	First Team	Second Team	Third Team
End	Williams (Oklahoma)	Mendenhall (Wilberforce)	Tyson (Howard)
Tackle	Gallion (Bluefield)	Coles (N. Carolina A. & T.)	Anderson (Alabama State)
Guard	Miller (N. Carolina A. & T.)	Bates (Prairie View)	Pierce (Atlanta)
Center	Tadlock (Tuskegee)	Benson (Clark)	Martin (Howard)
Guard	Redd (Wiley)	Slaughter (Atlanta)	Callaway (Wilberforce)
Tackle	Lee (Hampton)	Kirvin (Paul Quinn)	Lattimer (Morehouse)
End	Ward (Wilberforce)	Young (Wiley)	Jeffries (Bluefield)
Quarter	Cain (Bluefield)	Breaux (Virginia Union)	Whedbee (Atlanta)
Half	Jones (Oklahoma)	Bailey (Tuskegee)	Williams (Hampton)
Half	McConnell (West Virginia)	McPherson (Atlanta)	Johnson (Oklahoma)
Full	Stevenson (Tuskegee)	Lane (N. Carolina A. & T.)	Cavil (Wiley)

FOR members of the *First All Negro American Team,* I have players that I believe were best in the positions I have placed them. At end are *Williams* (Oklahoma) and *Ward* (Wilberforce), both star performers. *Williams* is the greatest end in Negro college foot ball. He can do anything a foot ball player is expected to do. He can throw, catch, run, kick, block and tackle. If a pass is within catching distance, he is sure to nab it, and when he throws a pass himself, it is good for the distance he chooses to make it in order to place it in the hands of his teammate who is in position to receive it. As a ball carrier, he has no equal. Fast and quick, he is off before the enemy realizes he is out for a pass or is carrying the ball, and once beyond the line of scrimmage, he dodges, ducks, squirms and twists his way to touchdowns or substantial gains. On defense he is a tower of strength, and his tackles are deadly.

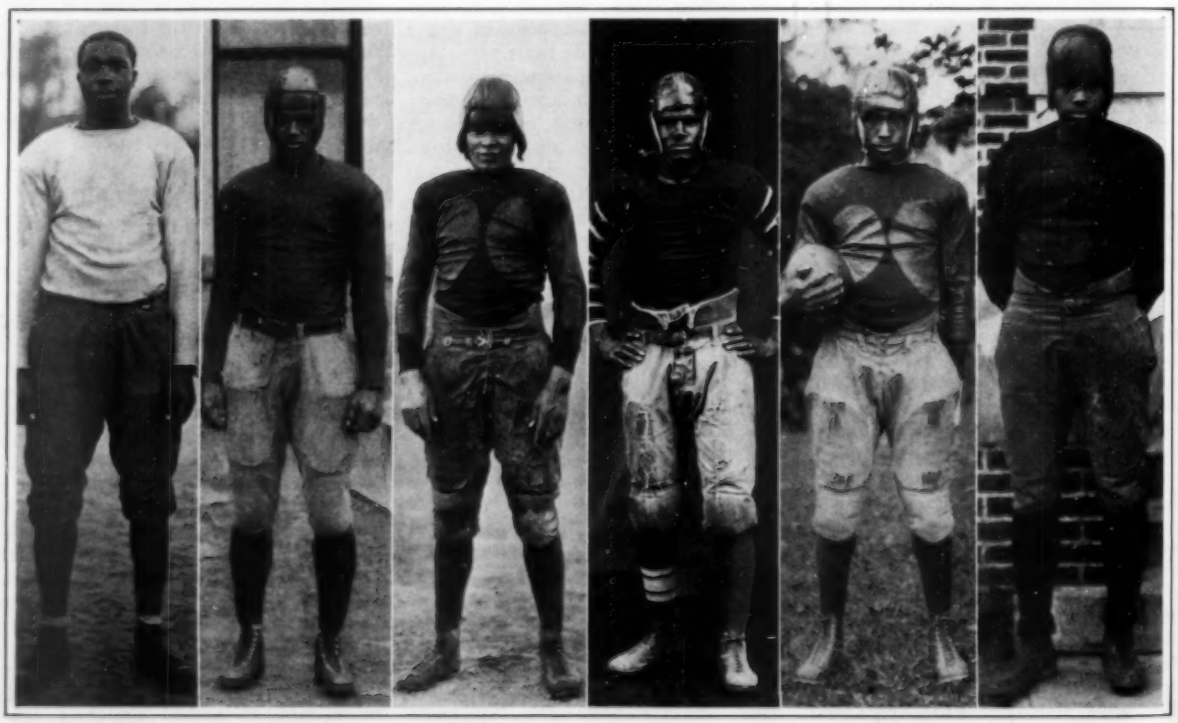
Ward is a great snatcher of passes. He is a fast runner and a hard hitter. *Ward* can be depended upon to do his part in breaking up the enemy's plays. Watchful and determined, he gets through and at the man with the ball with rapidity and certainty.

Gallion (Bluefield) and *Lee* (Hampton) are placed at tackle because they were the most consistent tackles of the year. Brainy, alert and courageous, they study their opponents and know how to meet them offensively and defensively after the first few plays of the game. Charging fast and hitting hard, they get into the enemy's territory quickly.

Miller (North Carolina A. & T.) and *Redd* (Wiley) are guards who play foot ball every minute of the game. Quick to analyze the enemy's plays, they make or find openings in their opponents defense through which they dart in order to get at the man with the ball. If a fumble or other misplay occurs, Miller and Redd are there after the ball every time. Both are sure tacklers and hard line hitters.

For center I have chosen *Tadlock* (Tuskegee), a man whose passing back and all-round playing make him a most valuable player. His passes never go astray, and his line splitting charges bother his opponents in every scrimmage. He catches well and tackles like a demon.

Jones (Oklahoma), *McConnell* (West Virginia), *Stevenson* (Tuskegee) and *Cain* (Bluefield) form a wonderful backfield. Cain was the best field general of 1927. He knows how to direct a team. Cool and brainy,



Stevenson *Williams* *Gallion* *Lee* *Cain* *Miller*

he meets every situation determinedly, outguessing, outgeneraling and outfighting his opponents. His sound judgment when on the offensive and his ability to learn quickly the enemy's plays and players, enable him to upset his enemy's plans and lead his team to victory. He passes splendidly, and he is a good kicker, a fast runner, a killing tackler and a reliable catcher of passes.

Jones played both quarter and half on Oklahoma's team. He is one of the fastest and quickest backs in the game. His fleetness and dodging and ducking antics make him a difficult man to stop, and his catching, kicking and passing are always dangerous. At snatching passes he is as good as his teammate Williams and the superior of all backs in the game.

McConnell is a player who can be depended upon to make gains. When he carries the ball, his team advances, and when he goes after an opponent, the enemy's advance is halted. He is a fine ball toter, a good pass snatcher, and a heady open field runner. He makes his way through the smallest holes, and he seldom fails to gain a touchdown when his team is near the enemy's goal line.

At full *Stevenson,* the most versatile Negro back, is placed. He can run, catch, tackle, pass, block and kick. His smashing drives and open field running brought victory to Tuskegee in many games. Thoughtful, watchful and dependable, he is always a threat, for he seldom fails to register gains when called on. Alert and fast, he hits the enemy's defense like a whirlwind, making holes through which he passes with lightning rapidity.

The men placed on the Second and Third teams know foot ball and give their best in every contest in which they participate. Breaux was a general whose plans seldom failed, and McPherson, Bailey and Williams starred in every game they played. The other players proved their worth on many a hard-fought field.

Outstanding Teams

THE foot ball season of 1927 produced three outstanding teams,—*Tuskegee, Oklahoma* and *Bluefield,* representing the southeast, the far southwest and the mid-west. These teams were not defeated during the season. Team work and fighting spirit gave them "clean slates". Thousands saw them play each Saturday, and their supporters came from all sections of the country.

Tuskegee had a hard schedule. It won over Straight (47-0), Clark (28-12), Fisk (32-0), Lincoln (29-0), Morehouse (14-0), Talladega (28-0), Florida (33-12), Knoxville (21-6), and Atlanta (7-0), and tied Alabama State (0-0). Tuskegee's squad had more than fifty members, with Stevenson, Bailey, Wooten, Paul Smith, Shanklin, and Stewart, backs; and Tadlock, McKinney, Harris, Walker, Joseph, the Robinsons, Britton and Champion, linemen, the brightest stars.

Tuskegee has not lost a game since 1923 and has been tied but three times in five years. It has played forty-eight games during these five years and scored 1246 points against its opponents 184 points.

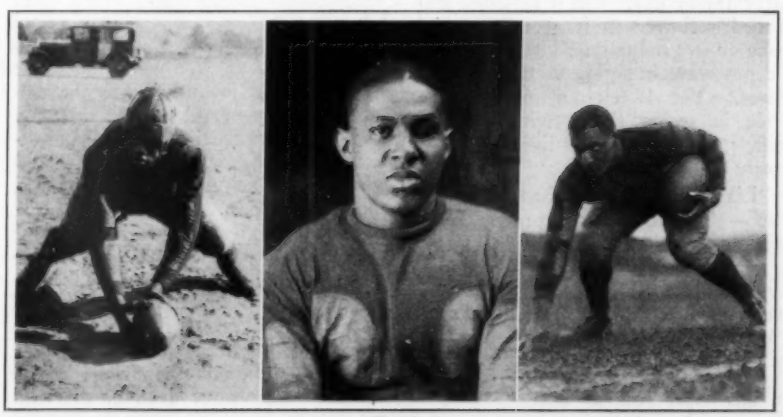
There is a disquieting report that Tuskegee and Lincoln will not meet in 1928. Lincoln is asking Tuskegee to put into effect a rule which will limit the playing of varsity men to three years. Many Negro colleges maintain both a preparatory school and a college department, and any athlete who proves good enough may play on the team that represents the main foot ball power and strength of these colleges before he enters the college department as a student and continue as a member of the varsity team throughout his college career. Fans are hoping that athletic relations between these schools will continue.

Oklahoma's schedule contained but six games, but it could not be denied victory in any contest. It defeated Wiley 27 to 0; Prairie View 12 to 6, Lincoln (Mo.) 51 to 0; Alabama State, 14 to 0, and when there were no more colleges in the far southwest to conquer, it met and defeated Okmulgee Y (54-0) and Santa Fé Athletic Club (44-0). The Oklahoma machine was one of the smoothest working organizations in foot ball. Its passing attack bewildered every team against which it played, and its bucking, running and plunging tactics gave all foes much to worry about. Williams (end), Jones (back), Johnson (back), Doster (center) and Wert (guard) know foot ball and how to play it, and their work was felt in every game. The Oklahomans have lost but one game in three years.

The playing of *Bluefield* was one of the big features of the season. Almost unknown before September 24, 1927, when it defeated Knoxville (38-0), Bluefield attracted national attention when it downed Howard 18 to 7, and after its tie with Wilberforce and its victory over West Virginia (18-7), it was called "the wonder team". All eyes were turned toward its game each week-end. Every man on the team was a fighter, and the team often accomplished that which seemed impossible, snatching victory from defeat more than once. In the game with Virginia Seminary and College, with the score 13 to 7 and only four minutes to play before the last gun, Bluefield came from behind to win 14 to 13. Cain (quarter), Gallion (tackle), Wiggins (half), Graves (full), and Jeffries (end) won fame leading Bluefield to victory.

Howard and *Lincoln,* "the big teams" of the East, played ragged foot ball in 1927. Both were beaten several times, Howard losing to Bluefield, West Virginia (6-0) and Atlanta (6-0), and Lincoln being on the little end of the score in games with West Virginia, North Carolina A. & T., Virginia Union, Hampton, Tuskegee, Virginia Seminary and College, and Howard. Howard's team was practically the team of 1926, but in the early weeks of the season morale was at low tide, and the team could not muster that fighting spirit which wins foot ball games. Howard's 19 to 0 victory over Lincoln on Thanksgiving Day was its seventh win out of twenty-three games played against Lincoln. Six games ended in draws and ten were Lincoln victories.

Wilberforce and *West Virginia* rank next to Bluefield in the midwest. Wilberforce lost but one game, a forfeited fray (1-0) to Howard, and it tied West Virginia (*Turn to page* 64)



Tadlock *Redd* *McConnell*

The Little Page

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

Calendar Chat

"And I forgot thee, as the berried holly
By shepherds is forgotten, when in June,
Tall chestnuts keep away the sun and moon."

PERHAPS I should talk about valentine flowers and butterflies. Yet winter is still here, and I am going to make *holly* my subject, if you'll forgive me.

There are two straight prim holly trees growing in a square near where I live. I call them the Holly Tree Twins. They look so much alike and are growing quite apart from other trees in the square and act unlike the poplars and elms and maples.

Very early in the spring the poplar buds unroll and wave glossy brown-edged leaves. Elm foliage appears, oval and lettuce green. And what are my Holly Twins doing? Standing still.

Before I knew them well I felt sad to see them so backward for they had proved staunch winter friends that cheered me with green when other trees appeared lifeless. But with the coming of spring the stiff foliage looked stale and out of place. I rather regretted that my hollies had not shed in autumn with their companions. How the spring suns seemed to mock the twins with their dark bark and somber foliage!

But one day I was to be greeted by tender new brownish leaves at the foot of the Holly Twins and on looking higher, to see fresh touches of green everywhere, mild touches, but unmistakable. The new foliage made slow entry day by day. But it persisted and turned yellower as it grew. It had come on so gradually. The stiff leaves did not wave in spring winds as maple leaves. Yet I felt an indescribable pride in seeing those twins take on foliage that would outlive all other greens of the park.

"Like a star, without haste, without rest"—this had been the process.

Valentine Flower

I'M just a little flower
On a little valentine.
I've never known a shower
In this paper land of mine,
And yet I have the greatest fun,
Pretending that I grow by sun!

Have You Seen the Soldiers?

HAVE you seen the soldiers
Marching up the street?
Little children soldiers
All in rompers neat,
Really with no thought of war.
Who knows what they're marching for?
Who has seen the soldiers
Marching up the street?

Valentine

OH, shape a valentine, Friend Bee,
And hide it well away for me.
Make it of honey rich and gold,
All fashioned in a heart-shaped mold,
And hide it then until the cold.
Just find some squirrel that won't eat honey,
And pay him pennyroyal money
To watch the golden valentine
Till February makes it mine.

"Advance"

IT was a custom in our village school to celebrate on St. Valentine's Day in the afternoon. We would put aside our books and joyously begin the valentine exchange. A pasteboard box with a slot in the lid awaited our offerings on the teacher's desk. And when we had tripped up one by one and dropped our valentines in the box it remained only for us to listen for the sound of our names.

These would be called by the teacher as she handled the little packets and sorted them over. I received a queer valentine one afternoon when my time came. And though there were others for me at the same dealing, the trim red hearts and clusters of forget-me-nots and Watteau men and women and Cupids have all but passed in scarlet and blue confusion from my memory. I simply recall the strange valentine. It was home made.

A BOY'S sister had created it herself and the boy was so proud of this fact that he forgot that there was supposed to be mystery connected with the dispatching of valentines and advertised his sister's skill broadcast. I can see the bright crimson dove now—it was drawn with careful flourishing—and beside it in writing heavy with "shading" the word "Advance". Scarlet zephyr or wool thread held the two sheets of the valentine together. Why did the loop tailed dove bear to me the word "Advance"? I wondered.

One day in a ponderous old "Home Encyclopedia of General Information" that promised to instruct one in penmanship, silver plating, music, dressmaking, bookkeeping and other subjects, I found the "Advance" dove neatly nestled amid elaborate flourishes on the penmanship page. The very word was beside the bird—but that's rhyming! I have never found out why Big Sister selected this theme for a valentine. So after all there was something of delightful mystery about my gift even though the name of the sender was no secret.

Christmas Prayer

STAR in the east, thou didst lead the Wise Men
Toward all that was mighty though lowly.
Star in the east, guide earth's children again
To that which is lofty and holy.

Squirrel Holly

NOW while *you* have the holly berry,
Wood fellows also may make merry
Among the crimson wild rose balls
That swing in briery wild rose halls
Where once pink petals grew.

They hang all winter in the snow.
So kind of them to beam and glow
To cheer the squirrel and poor field mouse
Who haven't any big bright house!

Holly Glee

THE merry MISS HOLLY has just come to town
In beads all of crimson, and scalloped green gown.
Let Mistletoe meet her in pearl beads and brown.
They're here to make merry as snow flutters down.

An Unsung Hero

CAPTAIN CHARLES H. GARVIN

TRUE friends of the Negro among the Nordic, are not so numerous that it will be inappropriate to tell you of another. It appears to me all the more appropriate to tell you of this friend since he died unknown and unheralded as a friend of the black man. This *unsung hero* and friend is the late Major Charles L. Appleton of New York.

Born an aristocrat, the scion of an old New York family, a graduate of Harvard, a member of exclusive New York town and country clubs, he attended the officer's training school at Plattsburgh and was commissioned a captain of infantry. He was first assigned to the 152d Depot Brigade at Camp Upton, N. Y., and later was made Supply Officer of the 367th Infantry, the Buffaloes. This assignment gave him his first intimate contact with colored folk, except as servants in the hotels of Palm Beach, as even his house servants were white. In France he was promoted to be a Major and given command of the First Battalion of the Buffaloes, in which capacity he served throughout the war.

He was by no means a genius at military tactics, but at least he was tactically efficient, sufficient to disregard—as he did on one occasion—poorly planned orders from division headquarters that meant slaughter to his men without military gain. He sought and depended upon the efficiency of his men, especially his Negro adjutant. He was not among the influential and well known officers of the Ninety-Second division, but he had influence sufficient to save the Buffaloes from returning from France led by that "white coward" who caused the bravery of the Negro officers in the "368th Infantry affair" to be questioned. It was he, who with a picked squad returned the regimental colors of the Buffaloes to the Union League

Major Appleton

Club in New York. He died Wednesday, December 16th, 1922, following an operation and was buried from the Church of the Incarnation on the following Friday, at Ipswich, Massachusetts.

You ask, perhaps, after reading the above, why we call him a hero. He was a hero because he dared to "eat with his black officers". Why should this make him a hero? In the 92nd Division during the World War it was an unwritten law that no black and white officer should be billeted under the same roof. It was much easier for a white officer to face a German machine gun than to face the ridicule of his white fellow officers, as he would be forced to if he was too friendly socially with his black officers. As far as I am able to ascertain he was the only white officer in the Ninety-Second division who consistently ate with his Negro officers at the same table, when there was a white officers' mess available.

This much belated article was prompted by a recent European trip, during which I spent two days tramping over that sacred, blood-stained ground in front of fortified Metz, then German, now French, where our black boys in the 92nd Division fought so valiantly, especially during the last three days of the war. They paid dearly in blood for every inch of ground gained. As I tramped through fields and over the roads—and they are still muddy—around Noveant-sur-Moselle and passed the big house on the main highway to Metz, which served as Battalion headquarters, my thoughts went back ten years. It was a few days after the armistice, when we were relaxing after those strenuous days, that the conversation that I am about to relate occurred.

There were just three of us chatting after dinner, the Major, another officer and myself. He was asked the question: "Why is it, that despite opposition, propaganda and silent contempt (he was too much their peer to receive open abuse), do you continue to eat with your black staff?" He said that it was not an attempt upon his part to solve the "so called Negro problem", but that it was rather a selfish motive. "I eat with my staff because among them I find more comradeship and intellectual equality than I do among most of the white officers that I have come in contact with in the army." His battalion officers were for the most part college bred men, several of whom were fellow alumni. He regarded these men as his equals and sought his associates on the same basis that most men seek theirs if the color question is not involved.

You may say that this isn't sufficient reason to make him a hero, but to us black officers in the A. E. F., with the many perplexing problems involving the color question, his actions meant courage to us in the struggle to be men as well as officers. Don't you think under these circumstances he was a hero?

In Talladega

JESSIE FAUSET

NEAR Birmingham in Alabama is the town of Talladega, all flat red roads and towering evergreen trees. On Saturdays people come from near-by smaller places and group about the town square, bargaining, buying and selling and seeing the world. Up one road leading like an artery from the square, which is the heart of the town, rise the cotton mills, ugly, squat oblate buildings whence pale-faced children peep out rather sullenly on the life beyond their prison walls.

Farther up this same red road one begins to catch sight of smooth and well-kept lawns, gracious buildings with a hint of the Greek in their architecture, and of groups of happy young men and women winding busy and intent among the silent trees.

The little, sleepy, typical Southern town lies well behind and one is on the campus of Talladega College.

I saw it first four years ago, on July days, hot and red, made cool and bearable under the shade of the towering trees. The college boasted then a large, old, comfortable dormitory and refectory, a beautiful chapel, a cottage serving as dormitory for both teachers and students, a Carnegie Library and several recitation buildings. Naturally in July there were no classes—I was attending a Y. W. C. A. summer conference—but even so I received an impression of cultural endeavor and ambition quite contrary to my preconceived notions of aims of colored Southern schools.

Talladega is an A. M. A. school. That is, the American Missionary Association sponsors its economy and its curriculum. In November last I was the grateful recipient of an invitation to visit Talladega anew. The occasion was the dedication of the Silsby Hall of Science and of Fanning Hall, the college refectory. This second occasion increased and confirmed my impression of four years' earlier. Talladega is the coming, almost the arrived school of the South. Its President, Frederick A. Sumner, is not striving for numbers. His desire is to conduct a first-class *undergraduate school* for about 600 students. The addition of these two buildings has added greatly to his equipment and teachers, writers and social workers came from Chicago, New Haven, Washington, D. C., Atlanta and New York to mark the improvement.

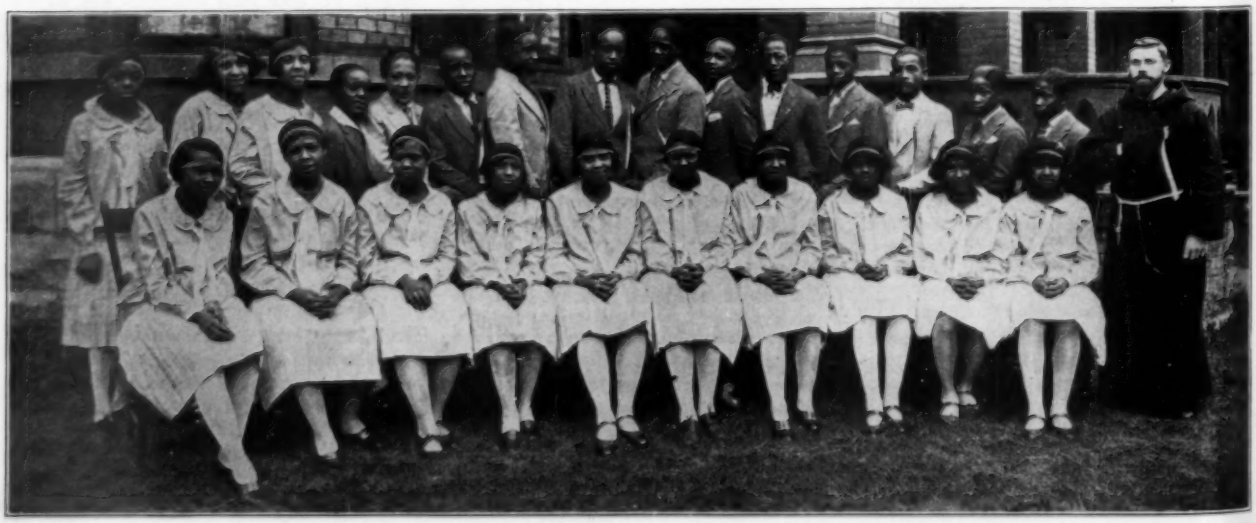
The two buildings were fashioned according to the plans of a local builder, a graduate of Talladega. They stand porticoed and columned, visions of beauty in construction and line, against the vivid background of red and green so peculiar to the South. Each hall is in itself perfection. Its equipment boasts the last invention of modernity and Talladega's prestige is thereby increased.

Silsby Hall of Science

Naturally equipment does not make a college. The curriculum is the deciding factor. In the present completeness of Talladega it is saying much to state that this school's curriculum outstrips its equipment. Work in the Sciences is conducted on a high level. The Mathematics' Department is sturdy. French is my own field and naturally I was very much interested in the way in which this subject was taught. I found employed the latest and most approved methods backed by splendid training in phonetics, composition and conversation and along all the lines which make the teaching of modern languages a much more effective process than the lines of even ten years ago.

Music flourishes here. Teachers both of voice and of instruments are of broad training and experience. There is a freshness, an unjaded quality about the work of orchestra and choir which rewarded manyfold the wearying trip undergone by most of the visitors. Music and her sister Art have really taken up their abode in this marvellous school. On the Saturday of the days devoted to the dedication a pageant written by one of Talladega's teachers was rendered by the students showing the inception and development of the institution. It was a beautiful piece of work, well-planned with noble words and high sentiments. And the actors, amateurs though they were, informed their interpretation with real fervor and feeling.

Talladega has already had a notable past. An idea of the calibre of its influence on its students may be formed when one recalls that among its alumni are William Pickens of New York, George Crawford of New Haven, Conn., and Juliette Derricotte of Athens, Georgia and of New York. Its future bids fair to outstrip its past. May it be *Alma Mater* to many and increasingly illustrious souls.



Graduates of St. Benedict the Moor Mission, Milwaukee (*see page* 56)

THE N. A. A. C. P. BATTLE FRONT

IF there is one word which comprises the attitude against which the fight of the N. A. A. C. P. is directed, it is the word *Segregation*. For that word implies the setting apart of human beings on the ground of superficial differences: of color or appearance; or even deeper differences summarised in the word Race. The Association has never taken the ground that all men are alike. It has championed their right to be what they are and to be accepted on a common ground of humanity.

Segregation

THE work of the Association is registered in many avenues of attack upon segregation. Many of the results of what it has been doing are intangible. The slow and subtle change of attitude which permits colored singers and writers and painters and business men and scientists to function freely in America, is something that cannot be pinned down on paper. Neither is this change the work of any small group of individuals. Yet, that the work of the N. A. A. C. P. has been potent in accelerating this change is a demonstrable fact. The work of the year 1927, now come to a close, may well illustrate.

Two of the outstanding victories of the year were won before the Supreme Court of the United States. One of those victories was won in the so-called New Orleans segregation case. It will be recalled that a state law of Louisiana and a city ordinance of New Orleans, made it imperative for a colored home-seeker to obtain the written consent of all the residents before settling in a district predominantly inhabited by white people. This regulation, if put into practice would have constituted simon-pure segregation. It would have had the effect of confining colored people to their own district, a ghetto, in which they must not only live but receive their schooling, entertainment and other services of life. It was a further wedge of cleavage between the races, thrusting them farther apart.

Now the N. A. A. C. P. in 1917 had carried a similar ordinance before the Supreme Court. The Louisville Segregation case is by now famous. For in that case, argued by the Association's President, Mr. Moorfield Storey, the Supreme Court established once and for all that any law or ordinance establishing residential segregation by race is unconstitutional. So that when the Louisiana and New Orleans enactments were passed, the N. A. A. C. P. had a precedent to go on. It had the precedent of the Louisville Segregation case of 1917 which its president had won. And on the basis of that Louisville decision of 1917 the United States Supreme Court invalidated the Louisiana and the New Orleans enactments.

The Year's Work

This victory by the N. A. A. C. P. of the year 1927, based upon the victory it had won in 1917, suggests several things: first that the Louisville victory was a vital one, since it has been made the basis not alone of the New Orleans victory this year, but of one in Dallas, Texas, and of victories in other cities in other years. Furthermore, it makes clear that had there been no N. A. A. C. P. to fight this issue of residential segregation there is probably not a large city in the United States in which segregation ordinances would not have been enacted into law. Beyond constituting another clear-cut victory over segregation in its crudest form, the New Orleans victory before the Supreme Court establishes one of the functions of the Association. The N. A. A. C. P. before the ultimate organ of government in this country, the courts, is laying down the fundamentals of the Negro's citizenship rights. And so long as the Negro is organized and ready to defend them, no power can take away from him these rights which the courts have affirmed and are ready to reaffirm whenever they are given opportunity.

Votes

THE second of the Association's victories this year before the United States Supreme Court, was won in the Texas White Primary case. This case involved another form of segregation of which the Negro in the South particularly has been made the victim. This form of segregation is disfranchisement, the barring of men and women from the polls at elections because their skins are dark although they are in every way qualified to cast a ballot. The Texas White Primary case arose out of a Texas law of 1924 which prohibited the voting of any colored people in the Democratic party primaries of the state. As the State of Texas is overwhelmingly Democratic, the party primaries are the real election and the election itself is a mere formality ratifying what has been decided at the primaries. To deprive any citizen of the right to vote in the primaries is to bar him from the franchise as effectually as if he had no vote at all. This case was carried before the Supreme Court by the N. A. A. C. P. and the Supreme Court's decision, revalidating the provisions of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, declared that the primary was part of the election and that no American citizen may be barred from participating therein because of his race or color.

This decision applies to much more than the situation in Texas. For Negroes have been barred from party primaries in other states in the South, notably in Georgia. Moreover, it enables colored people to realize their determination to have a part in the choice of those who will represent them. In states where the Democratic party is overwhelmingly dominant it enables colored people to register and vote in the primaries of that party. Many colored people, as a consequence of the Supreme Court's decision, have registered in the Democratic party in west Texas. And their votes will without doubt have an effect in determining the policies of that party. Perhaps in time, colored votes within the Democratic party will help to liberate that party from its slavish Civil War attitude founded upon oppression of the Negro and injustice to all of the darker races in this country. If the Negro could, in the course of time, become a factor in Democratic party politics in the South, it would have a profound effect upon the Republican party in the North. It would serve notice in the most forcible way upon the Republican party of the North that the Civil War is now a long way off. And that in asking for gratitude it would be well for any party to be able to point to achievements closer at hand than sixty years past. That is a development that is perhaps far off. But what has been established now is that no Southern state may bar colored voters from its Democratic party primaries on account of race. And this decision colored voters are already taking advantage of.

Schools

LET us pursue a little farther the Association's campaign against the segregation principle. The year 1927 showed one victory over residential segregation and one over the segregated vote. Another point of attack has been the schools. It has long been realized that to implant the idea of race antagonism in young people is to lay the seeds of race dissension among adults. For this reason the N. A. A. C. P. has tirelessly opposed the extension of the segregated school principle in the North. One such attempt occurred in Toms River, New Jersey, last spring and attracted the attention of the entire country. The N. A. A. C. P. was informed that colored children were being excluded from the public school there and were being herded in a building which was not only separate from the whites but unfit for use as a school being dark and unsanitary. The N. A. A. C. P. realizing that this was a case which not only deserved to be fought on its merits, but which might serve as a precedent in the Northern states if allowed to pass uncontested, retained an attorney, Mr. Eugene R. Hayne, of Asbury Park. A hearing of protest was arranged before the Governor of New Jersey at which national officers of the N. A. A. C. P. were in attendance as well as representatives from most of the New Jersey branches. The case was carried both into the courts and before New Jersey's Education Commission. The case was won decisively and the Commissioner of Education ordered that the colored children be restored to the school from which they had been illegally excluded.

The case was given the widest publicity in the press and it was made known to the country that colored people were opposed to the extension of the segregation principle in the schools; and what is more that they were prepared to fight it to a conclusive show-down. This was again made clear in Gary, Indiana, where the white students of the Emerson High School, inspired no doubt by the Klan spirit which is rife in that state, went on "strike" against the continued presence in their school of upwards of a score of colored pupils. The city council, capitulating to this expression of mob spirit, voted $15,000 for the erection of a "temporary" segregated high school to house these colored students. Again the N. A. A. C. P., both through its ably led and well-organized Gary branch and through the National Office, took this case to court. The expenditure of the $15,000 Gary city funds, which were derived from the taxes paid by both colored and white citizens, for a segregated high school was enjoined. And the Mayor of Gary finally realised that the position the city had taken was untenable. The city council rescinded their appropriation. The injunction against the segregated institution was made permanent. And, as a price for the discontinuance of further court procedure, the city of Gary paid the cost of the legal proceedings which had been brought by the N. A. A. C. P.

Every one of the four cases thus far listed as part of the victorious achievement of the N. A. A. C. P. for the year 1927, has helped to establish and to strengthen a general principle. It is the principle that it is contrary to the American idea that human beings shall be deprived of any citizenship privileges, whether of right of residence, of voting, or of public schooling among their fellows because of the accident of race or color. Virtually every case fought by the N. A. A. C. P. depends upon the affirmation of this principle in one form or another. If a keystone of the Association's work were sought, it might be found in this consistent and persistent opposition to the segregation or "Jim Crow" spirit.

A Race Riot

OTHER of its outstanding achievements in 1927 further illuminate this fact. During the year, it will be recalled that there were reports of a serious "race riot" which emanated from Coffeyville, Kansas. This so-called race riot was used to blacken the repute of the Negro race. It was attributed to the crime of two "Negro rapists". The circumstances seemed so questionable that the N. A. A. C. P. employed an attorney who not only demonstrated that Negroes were not concerned in the disturbance but that white men had been the occasion of the trouble for which Negroes had been blamed.

At Washington

STILL another form of segregation, this time under the aegis of the national government was made a national issue. Negroes during the past few years have been increasingly chafing at the fact that men and women of their race, working in departments of the federal government in Washington, were being set apart in workrooms, deprived of stenographic services and otherwise treated as if they belonged to some sub-species of the human race. The Washington, D. C. Branch of the Association took the leadership in attacking this abuse. Under the guidance of its president, Mr. Neval H. Thomas, government officers responsible for this condition were called upon and written to. The National Office also took a hand, calling the attention of President Coolidge by letter to this situation. And an early result of this agitation has been the reinstatement to their old posts of clerks in the Pension Bureau.

Concubinage

PERHAPS the most vicious form in which the segregation spirit manifested itself during the year, were the bills prohibiting intermarriage between people of white and colored ancestry, admittedly sponsored in northern states by the Ku Klux Klan. The N. A. A. C. P. receiving information from many sources of such measures, sent out a general warning to its branches. Strong delegations appeared at state houses and before legislative committees and the enactment of the anti-intermarriage laws was prevented in the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine and Michigan. It was made clear to all concerned that the N. A. A. C. P. was not "advocating" intermarriage as its opponents falsely charged, but that to prohibit intermarriage was to write into law the "magna charta of concubinage and bastardy" and to deprive colored women of all redress at the hands of white men. The position taken by the N. A. A. C. P. is that marriage is a private concern and it is the affair of society only insofar as individuals marrying may be compelled to observe the general laws applying to their relationship.

Into the South

THE N. A. A. C. P. has not stopped with the North in its fight upon the segregation spirit. Both the Texas White Primary Case and the New Orleans Segregation case originated in the South. It has carried its fight close to Southern states by opposing the extradition of fugitives from justice where there seemed strong doubt that a fair trial would be given in the South. The N. A. A. C. P. has the lynching record of every southern state for the past forty years. These records were forwarded to various northern cities throughout the country from which it was being sought to extradite a colored man to the South. One such extradition to Alabama was prevented from Washington, D. C. Another was fought in the states of Illinois and Indiana and was terminated only when a Georgia sheriff, by collusion with Indiana police officers, kidnapped his prisoner from Northern jurisdiction.

Moreover the N. A. A. C. P. fight has been carried into the South in a more direct way. Officers of the Association have visited most of the Southern states during the year, lecturing, encouraging the colored people to organize and to stand for their rights as American citizens. N. A. A. C. P. officers during the year 1927 have visited the (*Turn to page* 66)

Marcus Garvey And The N. A. A. C. P.

MANY persons are under the impression that the N. A. A. C. P. has been the persistent enemy of Marcus Garvey. This is due to repeated accusations published in the *Negro World* without the slightest basis of fact. For the sake of the truth, it may be well to recall certain matters of clear record.

THE CRISIS has published five articles on Marcus Garvey. The first two articles, March 1920 and January 1921 ended with this summary:

"To sum up: Garvey is a sincere, hard-working idealist; he is also a stubborn, domineering leader of the mass; he has worthy industrial and commercial schemes but he is an inexperienced business man. His dreams of Negro industry, commerce and the ultimate freedom of Africa are feasible; but his methods are bombastic, wasteful, illogical and ineffective and almost illegal. If he learns by experience, attracts strong and capable friends and helpers instead of making needless enemies; if he gives up secrecy and suspicion and substitutes open and frank reports as to his income and expenses, and above all if he is willing to be a co-worker and not a czar, he may yet in time succeed in at least starting some of his schemes toward accomplishment. But unless he does these things and does them quickly he cannot escape failure."

No more prophetic word was ever written about Marcus Garvey!

The third and fourth articles dealt with the Black Star Line and the Universal Negro Improvement Association and were based on published documents with little comment.

It was not until September, 1922, that THE CRISIS had a sharp word of criticism. This was based on Garvey's threats against his critics, his connection with the Ku Klux Klan and his distribution of pamphlet propaganda against American Negroes. We quoted, among other things, this:

"The white race can best help the Negro by telling him the truth, and not by flattering him into believing that he is as good as any white man."

Concerning this we said:

"Not even Tom Dixon or Ben Tillman or the hatefullest enemies of the Negro have ever stooped to a more vicious campaign than Marcus Garvey, sane or insane, is carrying on. He is not attacking white prejudice, he is grovelling before it and applauding it; his only attack is on men of his own race who are striving for freedom; his only contempt is for Negroes; his only threats are for black blood."

On the other hand Garvey's attacks on the N. A. A. C. P. have been continuous, preposterous and false. He has claimed:

1. That we kept his representative from activity in Paris in 1919.

2. That Moorfield Storey came from Boston to secure his conviction in 1924.

3. That the collapse of the Black Star Line came about "because men were paid to make this trouble by certain organizations calling themselves Negro Advancement Associations. They paid men to dismantle our machinery and otherwise damage it so as to bring about the downfall of the movement".

4. That the N. A. A. C. P. was responsible for his incarceration and deportation.

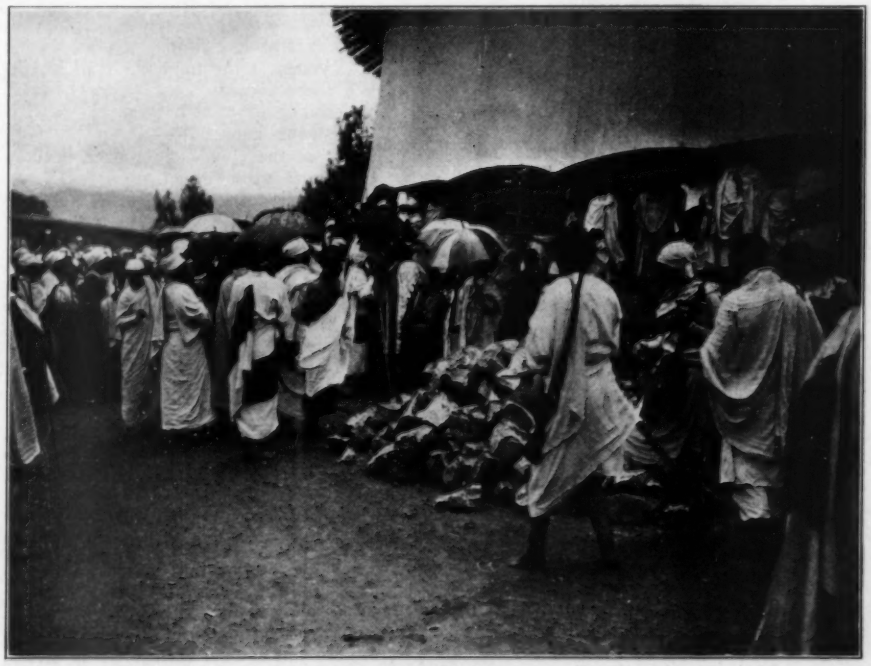
Every single statement in these and dozens of similar charges are absolutely false and without any basis of fact whatsoever. As THE CRISIS said in May, 1924:

"No Negro in America ever had a fairer and more patient trial than Marcus Garvey. He convicted himself by his own admissions, his swaggering monkey-shines in the court room with monocle and long tailed coat and his insults to the judge and prosecuting attorney.

"Marcus Garvey was long refused bail, not because of his color, but because of the repeated threats and cold blooded assaults charged against his organization. He himself openly threatened to 'get' the District Attorney. His followers had repeatedly to be warned from intimidating witnesses and one was sent to jail therefor. One of his former trusted officials after being put out of the Garvey organization brought the long concealed cash account of the organization to this office and we published it. Within two weeks the man was shot in the back in New Orleans and killed.

"Everybody, including the writer, who has dared to make the slightest criticism of Garvey has been intimidated by threats and threatened with libel suits. Over fifty court cases have been brought by Garvey in ten years."

We are reminding our readers of all this not to revive forgotten rancor but for the sake of historical accuracy. When Garvey was sent to Atlanta, no word or action of ours accomplished the result. His release and deportation was a matter of law which no deed or wish of ours influenced in the slightest degree. We have today, no enmity against Marcus Garvey. He has a great and worthy dream. We wish him well. He is free; he has a following; he still has a chance to carry on his work in his own home and among his own people and to accomplish some of his ideals. Let him do it. We will be the first to applaud any success that he may have.



In Abyssinia

THE POET'S CORNER

Via

By LAURA D. NICHOLS

I TOOK a little walk with Joy
Heart singing like the Dawn
And then I turned to trace my steps
But Sorrow drew me on.

I took a little walk with Love—
And O, the day was high,
The road was winding, at the end
Love turned—and passed me by.

I took a little walk with Life
Along a thorny way;
Joy came, and Love, but as we went
Death beckoned me—away.

Johannesburg Mines

By LANGSTON HUGHES

IN the Johannesburg mines
There are 240,000 native Africans working.
What kind of poem would you make of that?
240,000 natives working in the Johannesburg mines.

I Walk the Residential Streets of Poorer Brooklyn

By PHILIP VAN ORTEN

I WALK the streets this night in dreamy languor,
The residential streets of poorer Brooklyn:
Streets sharp and straight as cowardly virtue,
Streets of a people, pale and trite and prosaic,
Streets of pattern-houses cut from nonentity,
Houses without tradition, without age,
Houses with window-eyes of death with open lids.

And the windows,
Windows that wear wrestled weeds like city lots,
Windows dark-shaded as mean ambitions,
Windows silhouetting shadows grotesque in all perspective.

And I wonder at the meanness of the multitudes,
The isolated, inborn, ingrowing meanness,
The meanness of self-satisfaction,
Of patting mud around many, many mounds,
Of little bankbooks, of little prayers,
Of grown children letting parents serve them,
Of bodies dreading danger.

And I walk past the churches,
Churches gaunt and godless,
Churches like the empty shells of worm-eaten chestnuts,
Churches that are the white flags of surrender.

And in the houses,
Far, deep, cloistered in the houses
Are the people.
Family groups of people,
Isolated people,
People squirming around in little square rooms,
Squirming into little soft beds,
Uttering automatic syllables,
Thinking machine-made thoughts,
Planning little pleasures of tomorrow,
Mourning little misfortunes of yesterday,
Burying little selves into little personalities.

And in the streets,
Men cower along the shadows like old driftwood along canals,
Youths congregate at corners like curses waiting fulfillment,
Unmarried couples slouch into dens of debauchery. . . .

And an old woman drifts along like a skeleton-leaf and mutters.

And Yet —

By

GEORGIA DOUGLASS JOHNSON

THE faint lose faith
When in the tomb their all is laid
And there returns
No echoing of weal or woe;
The strong hope on—
They see the clouds close over head,
The grass grow green,
No word is said,
And yet—

A little world within the world
Are we,
Daily our heart's high yearnings fade,
Are buried!
Then, new ones are made,
Are crucified!
And yet—

Children's Eyes

By BENJAMIN MUSSER

YOU girdle the globe, yet silently return
With no reaction only an ennui;
So rouse your sluggard legs, and presently
In dim green distances of forest learn
Where fairies curl themselves in fronds of fern;
Or at midnight make haste to climb a tree:
Queen Luna all in silver cap-á-pie
Flings pocketfuls of stars that sing and burn.

Oh, I should show you many things, my dear,
If you could see through little children's eyes;
But if no vision from all hemisphere
You carry away, where then is Paradise?
You went too learnedly to learn, and here
These wonderworks are hidden from the wise.

Jubilee Singers

Dedicated to the sweet-voiced singers of Fisk, Nashville, Tennessee.

By MARY WASHINGTON

MELLOW notes,
Fluted throats,
Vibrant with the echoes of an old forgotten song;
Sweet and low,
Swinging so,
Breaking forth like summer winds that gaily sweep along.

Harmony,
Melody
Blending like the colours of the rosy-fingered dawn,
Measured time,
Tones sublime
Gentle as an April shower pattering on a lawn.

Bass alone,
A swelling moan,
"All you little chillen bettah git on bo'd!"
"Bye and bye,
B'yon' de sky,
Ise sholy gwine a lay down mah heavy, heavy load."

Smiles and tears,
Hopes and fears,
"Lawd ha' mercy on me an' I hope I'll jine de ban'."
"Glory hallelu!
Gwine a put on mah shoe,
And walk all ober heb'n jus' a singin' thro' de lan."

Mellow notes,
Fluted throats,
Whispering the chorus of an old forgotten song,
Sweet and low,
Swinging so,
Sighing like the evening breeze that gently sweeps along.

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

PERSONAL

¶ The monument erected at Atlanta, Ga., in honor of the late Bishop L. H. Holsey, was unveiled on November 17. Bishop Holsey was born on a plantation near Columbus, Ga., in 1842. His clerical career began in 1870 when he was a delegate to the organization Conference of the C. M. E. Church which was held at Jackson, Tenn. In 1873 at Augusta, Ga., he was elected a bishop of the church which he had helped organize three years before.

¶ Alford H. Tavernier, a colored man of Springfield, Mass., has been inducted into office as member of the Common Council of that city on January 2.

¶ After a one year lecture tour of the United States, Max Yergan, Negro Y. M. C. A. secretary with the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., is preparing to return to South Africa. Mr. Yergan has received $25,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., toward the erection of buildings which will serve as a center for the training of Negro leaders at Alice, Cape Province, S. A.

¶ Thomas W. Fleming, who was recently elected for an eighth term in the Cleveland, Ohio, City Council, is the oldest member of point of service in the council. He is chairman of the Police and Fire Committee and a member of the Finance, Judiciary and Steam Railroads Committees.

¶ E. J. Gregg, who was elected to the Cleveland City Council for a first term during the fall elections, was born in Tennessee forty-six years ago and was educated at Walden University and Meharry Medical College.

¶ Clayborne George, a Cleveland attorney, was also elected for a first term during the fall elections. Mr. George's election was the most significant of all three as he had bolted the Republican ticket and ran as an Independent. His election is significant for the future of Negro suffrage.

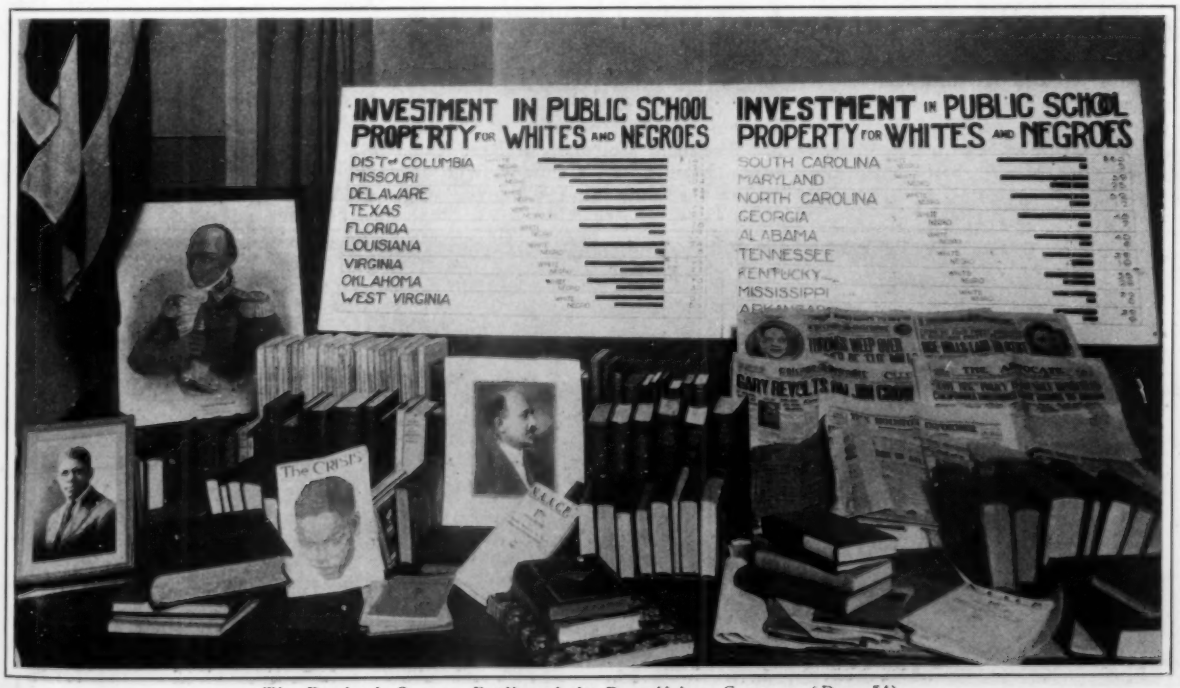
¶ These three councilmen in Cleveland owe their seats to two causes: segregation, which has caused the massing of Negroes in compact areas; and a growing determination on the part of colored voters to make their ballots more effective.

¶ Four graduates of the Atlanta School of Social Work have recently accepted positions in social service. They are: Miss Alice Thomas, who has been appointed Girls' Work Secretary with the Y. W. C. A. of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Naomi Simmons who is to be the Case Worker with the Provident Association of St. Louis; Mrs. M. E. Henry, who has been appointed Case Worker with the Greensboro Board of Public Welfare, Greensboro, N. C.; and Miss Armand Jones, who has accepted the position of Community Worker with the First Congregational Church at Raleigh, N. C.

¶ The second colored Branch Library in the North was opened recently at Atlantic City, N. J. Miss Elnora Mae McIntyre, a graduate of Howard University, has been appointed librarian there.

¶ Miss Ella M. Lynch, who was a public school teacher in the Washington, D. C., public schools for nearly 40 years, died recently at Washington. Miss Lynch had been an active member of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. for many years and was general agent for THE CRISIS.

¶ Miss Mabel T. Byrd, who until recently was a secretary at the colored Y. W. C. A. in Brooklyn, N. Y., is now with the Native Labour Department of the International Labour Office located at Geneva, Switzerland.



The Portland, Oregon, Replica of the Pan African Congress (*Page* 54)

Miss Byrd is making a study of production in its relation to Negro labor in Africa and in the United States.

¶ A. F. De Walt was born in Liberia, West Africa, and received his education in the United States. After his graduation from Claflin University, he returned to Liberia as a teacher. Later he came back to this country and completed a course in dentistry at Howard University. Dr. De Walt has again gone to Liberia, this time to practice his profession.

¶ Frederick L. Williams, a special clerk in the Oakland, Calif., post office, is dead. Mr. Williams was born at Fort Scott, Kan., and was graduated with the B. A. degree from Stanford University.

¶ Foster F. Burnett, who is one of the founders of the Community Hospital of Wilmington, N. C., served as Superintendent of the hospital for 5 years and is a member of the surgical staff. Dr. Burnett was graduated from Howard University with the M. D. degree in 1917 and has done post-graduate work in medicine at Howard, the University of Berlin and the Northeast London Post-graduate College.

¶ Miss Caroline Hunt, a white woman who did much constructive interracial work, died early in 1927 at Chicago, Ill. Miss Hunt was graduated from Northwestern University in 1888 and later did graduate work in chemistry there. She was connected with the Bureau of Home Economics at Washington, D. C., since 1895.

¶ "Billy" Williams of St. Paul, Minn., has been personal messenger to six governors of Minnesota. Mr. Williams received his education in St. Paul where he played base ball on a local high school team for four consecutive years. It was while he was playing professional ball with the Shakopee team in 1904 that Governor

Mrs. Lewis and Frank Adkinson, page 56

J. A. Johnson asked him to become his messenger. Several years ago Mr. Williams turned down an offer to become base ball coach at the University of Waseda, Japan.

SOCIAL UPLIFT

¶ The Fourth Pan-African Congress, held in New York last August, was recently reproduced in miniature at the Central Library of Portland, Ore. Among the speakers were Dr. Parsons, of the University of Oregon and President Coleman, of Reed College. Mrs. E. D. Cannady, who attended the New York Congress, was in charge of the affair. Charts, books, art and literature concerning the Negro were on exhibit.

¶ The Gilpin Players of Cleveland, Ohio, early in December presented three one act plays: "Blackbeard" and "White Dresses" by Paul Green; and "Fingerbowls and Araminta" by Harry L. Hamilton.

¶ On December 9 the Armstrong Association and the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, Pa., sponsored a third tour through the Negro business and residential sections of Philadelphia. These tours are organized for the purpose of better acquainting the white public with worthwhile phases of Negro life and activity.

¶ An inter-racial, international and intercollegiate debate between a team from Lincoln University, Pa., and one from the National Students' League of England, took place in New York City recently. The subject for debate was: "Resolved that the attitude of the Anglo-Saxon race toward the colored races under its control is unethical and prejudicial to progress". The English team upheld the negative and, in keeping with English custom, the debate was not judged.

¶ Negro fraternity and sorority circles in the United States have received an invitation from the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., to be its guests at a national Pan Hellenic Council in 1928.

¶ The annual report of the Trinity Building and Loan Association of Ardmore, Pa., for the fiscal year ending July, 1927, announced $92,188.98 for the year in receipts and $149,-614.20 in assets.

¶ The Lake County Children's Home, for colored children, located at Gary, Ind., opened its doors to the public December 19.

¶ According to a report entitled "The

E. J. Gregg — *Clayborne George* (*see page 53*) — *T. W. Fleming*

Frederick Williams, page 54

North Carolina Chain Gang", recently issued by the North Carolina University Press, of 1,036 Negro convicts in 33 N. C. prison camps investigated by the Research Department of the State University, it was found that not one had received the equivalent of a high school education and only three were rated as of high school grade.

¶ Eight clubs among colored women have been organized in Seattle, Wash., for intellectual, social and philanthropic uplift. This year the Thursday Study Club is discussing Negro poets; the Self Improvement Club is supporting a bed in the Children's Orthopedic Hospital; and the Community Club has presented two plays.

¶ The Commission in Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., announces the offer of three cash prizes of $100, $65 and $35 respectively for the best papers on the subject of race relations submitted by students of Southern colleges during the school year 1927-28. For further information write R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director, 409 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

¶ The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has chosen February 12 as Race Relations Sunday.

¶ Approximately 700 Negro girls are organized in 28 Girl Scout troops throughout the country. It is the policy of the national office to refer all questions of troop organization to the Local Councils, which accounts for the few troops organized in the South.

MUSIC AND ART

¶ In the moving picture "Uncle Tom's Cabin", which has recently come out of Hollywood, the leading role, "Uncle Tom", is played by James B. Lowe. It is a different conception from the Uncle Tom of tradition and Mr. Lowe is a finished actor of fine presence. He succeeded Mr. Gilpin, who was originally cast for this role.

¶ A fund of $1,500 was pledged recently by the Gilpin Players, the African Art Sponsors and friends to purchase African art for Cleveland, Ohio. This is the first fund of its kind to be raised in the United States.

¶ The Allied Art Players of Boston, Mass., under the direction of Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, presented two plays early in December: "Polly Wakes Up" by Alvira Hazzard of Boston, and "Plumes" by Georgia Douglass Johnson of Washington, D. C.

¶ The exhibit of the work of Negro artists held recently at the International House, New York City, under the auspices of the Harmon Foundation, had a threefold purpose: to create a wider interest of the general public in the work of Negro artists; to stimulate Negro artists in the fine arts; and to encourage the general public in the purchase of productions of Negro artists.

¶ The Harmony Kings have been singing successfully in England. They are: V. H. Browning, John S. Crabbe, Charles E. Drayton and William H. Berry.

¶ Mr. Roland Hayes sang in Wigmore Hall, London, November 17th for the first time in many months. It is reported that his "voice and the exquisite art with which it is used are as compelling as ever". His program included Schubert, Rachmaninoff, Griffes and Negro folk songs.

EDUCATION

¶ The General Education Board of New York City has recently appropriated $100,000 to Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, towards a permanent improvement program of $360,000.

¶ The 65th annual report of the Penn Normal, Industrial and Agricultural School, shows a total enrollment of 239 for the school year 1926-27. Among the clubs and committees sponsored by the Community Council of the school are: athletics, better homes, forestry, library, parents' association, public health, Y. W. C. A., and Y. M. C. A.

¶ In November the Stenographers' Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., purchased two additional pieces of property at a cost of $13,000 to be added to the present school building. The new annex will afford room for the school's multigraphing equipment, typewriters, assembly room and a cafeteria.

¶ Miss Olivia Stokes of New York who died in Washington, D. C., in December, left the bulk of her $3,000,000 estate to charitable and public institutions throughout this country and China. The largest single bequest is $125,000 to Tuskegee Institute. Of this sum, $25,000 is to form the "Booker T. Washington Scholarship Fund".

¶ With the opening of the winter quarter of the Colorado State Teachers' College at Greeley, Col., two young colored women took charge of classes of the training school composed entirely of white pupils. Miss Helen Gansler, a junior, is instructing the second year high school class in folk dancing and Miss Olive Douglas, a sophomore, is teaching games to a group of first year high school girls.

Dr. F. F. Burnett, page 54

"Billy" Williams, page 54

Miss Caroline Hunt, page 54

¶ There are 71 City and 140 Student Y. M. C. A.'s serving colored men and boys in the United States and 30 Associations in South Africa which have been organized and supervised by representative colored Americans. The Rosenwald Fund has contributed toward 18 buildings of the Association which cost $3,034,300.

¶ Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., has been rated in the A class by the North Carolina State Board of Education.

¶ On page 48 is a picture of colored pupils who have graduated from St. Benedict the Moor Mission, Milwaukee. The literature sent out with the picture has this caption: "Are Ready for the High School—But where shall we go?" There are Catholic high schools in Milwaukee, but they will not receive Negro pupils!

¶ The Gilpin Players of State Normal School of Elizabeth City, N. C., presented Clyde Fitch's "Nathan Hale", a drama of the revolution, in November. Frank Adkinson, who played the part of Fitzroy and Mrs. Eulalia Lewis, as Mrs. Knowlton, were among the members of the cast.

AFRICA

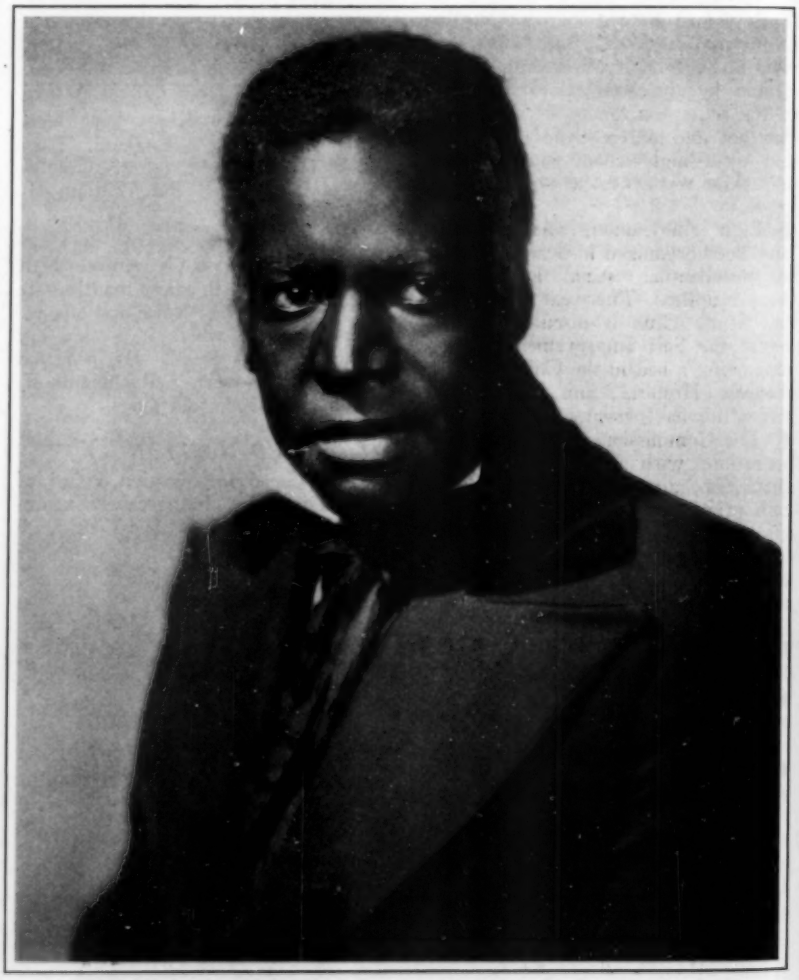
¶ Mrs. Emily E. Vernon, wife of Bishop Vernon, is raising funds for the Basuto-Nyasaland Foundation. This is a mission of the African A. M. E. Church to Central Africa. The Foundation is educating H. K. Banda of the Chewa Tribe at Wilberforce and Toronto so that he will become a physician. P. H. Phirie is at the head of the work and six mission schools have been established in Nyasaland. Ten colored women constitute the trustees. The Secretary, Mrs. N. L. Ransom, may be addressed 828 North California Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

¶ Clements Kadalie has succeeded in having his industrial and Commercial Workers Union, a Negro organization of South Africa, recognized at Amsterdam. The Supreme Court at Pretoria has, however, refused to exempt Kadalie himself from the insulting pass laws.

¶ A commercial intelligence bureau to represent the British Gold Coast has been established in London. Advertisements sent out stress the fact that the Gold Coast during the past quarter of a century has been raised from comparative obscurity to a position of great economic importance. She produced last year 344,933 tons of manganese; 299,835 carats of diamonds and 219,000 ounces of gold; 230,840 tons of cocoa; 1,680,406 cubic feet of timber; 12,474,028 pounds of kola; 1,752,000 tons of palm oil; and 7,658 tons of palm kernels; besides copra, cotton and sisal hemp. She has 500 miles of railway; a fine hospital and the beginning of a new university for Negroes. She imported in 1926, 337,000 tons of material and exported 661,000 tons. The revenue during the fiscal year 1926-7 was £4,200,000.

¶ In Sierra Leone the government has at last assumed the burden of paying for the larger part of the primary education given. It pays the salaries of the teachers, grants scholarships, makes loans toward the buildings and gives some subsidies for other expenses.

¶ In Sierra Leone for a long time jury trial and the right of appeal could be denied Negroes. Dr. Bankole Bright succeeded in making public this state of affairs in England. As a result the Legislative Council in Sierra Leone has discussed but defeated a motion to repeal the offending ordinances. The elective members voted for repeal but they were defeated by the official members. It was because of this state of affairs that Mayor May



James B. Lowe, page 55

The Four Harmony Kings, page 55

of Freetown was deposed from his position, despite his evident innocence of criminal intent.

¶ Judge Beysolow of the Vey Tribe, a judge on the bench of the Republic of Liberia, has been visiting in England. He was educated in the United States.

¶ Nana Sir Ofori Atta, K. B. E., the new Negro Knight of West Africa, will go to England in person this year for investiture by King George.

¶ A royal commission of five members left England in December to take up the matter of closer co-operation or union between the white rulers of East African and Central African colonies of Great Britain, including Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

¶ There is among young West Africans a new literary and cultural movement centered among African students in London but extending to the coast. Mr. Ladipo Solanke has expressed their objects in a recent pamphlet "United West Africa at the Bar of the Family of Nations".

Monument to Bishop Holsey, page 53

THE BROWSING READER

PAXTON HIBBEN'S "Henry Ward Beecher", (Doran), is a thrilling book. It is as fascinating as any novel I ever read. But the significance of this "American Portrait" is beyond its entertaining style and broad marshalling of authorities.

Often we Negroes in our inner whisperings despair of ourselves. Turning our backs to the white listener, we gossip of theft and laziness, murder and adultery, cruelty and double dealing; and we shudder: "My God! We're lost, we're nothing, we never will be like white folks!" And the white folks we want to be like are noble, pure Gods. They sit on horseback and wave their swords like George Washington; they stand silent, stern and sorrowful in long black coats like Lincoln; they preach the Word in unsullied purity like Moody.

Then comes a revealing flash. Some white man who has been pictured as perfect is shown to be human, vulnerable; a wavering, struggling sinner, whose life was not a parade but a battle. Thus Hibben paints Henry Ward Beecher. The first reaction of the white world is to cry, "Shame!" If this portrait is true, suppress it; leave us not the truth-as-it-was about the Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Beecher; but the truth-as-it-ought-to-have-been, according to our present ideals. And black folk say: "I told you so—all white men are rotten—hypocrites, liars and tyrants. We are as good as they are, not by the heights we climb, but by the depths they reach."

Both superficial judgments are wrong. Paxton Hibben has painted a man human, even as we are all human. A great spirit and gifted prophet and yet cautious, with ear to the ground; a man of bounding imperious physical appetites and yet one who loved God and his fellow men. The terrible struggle of this torn soul, between heaven and hell is a stupendous drama; but it is neither unusual nor exceptional, save its breadth and intensity. Physical passion is as human as spiritual sacrifice and when we knowingly distort truth and paint national heroes as impossible paragons, we are not setting ideals for children and black folk, we are simply slapping poor, striving, human nature in the face.

Many Negroes will be disappointed to learn that Beecher was no original abolitionist and that his continual sale of pretty slave girls from the Plymouth pulpit was largely vaudeville. And yet the tremendous influence of this mighty leader of men did smooth the way for the freedman and put his plight before the hearts of millions. Without the voice of Beecher, emancipation and enfranchisement might have been impossible.

Hibben's "Henry Ward Beecher", Jones' "Recreation and Amusement", Werner's "First Swahili Book".

Mr. Hibben, the author, has no particular sympathy for Negroes. He says of that stormy petrel, Virginia Woodhull: "She was running for President on a ticket with Frederick Douglass—an astounding combination in that (or any other) day". Why so "astounding" and in *any* "other day"? Also Mr. Hibben (or is it Doran?) spells it "negro"!

William H. Jones' "Recreation and Amusement Among Negroes in Washington, D. C." (Howard University Press) is valuable chiefly in opening a field for unprejudiced and informing inquiry.

The really important studies contained in the book have been padded with too much generalization. For instance, two pages are given to recreation in the home. Most of this tells us that: "The home is the ideal center of informal recreation. It symbolizes relaxation and spontaneity. It is the one place where the individual can shake off his formality, free himself, more or less, from conventionality and become natural." Then comes the meat: of 661 homes studied, 546 had a piano or a phonograph.

Among the recommendations are many for better recreational privileges and one which asks: "That the rigid barriers against Negro attendance at the leading theaters and other public institutions in the downtown district be removed. This gross discrimination by white persons practically excludes Negroes entirely from certain higher forms of the city's cultural life."

Miss Alice Werner of the University of London sends us a "First Swahili Book", which is a primer of the most widely spread African tongue on the East Coast. It shows the extraordinary ingenuity and flexibility of the African languages. Take the verb "to carry". One has all these tenses to express: I am carrying, I carry, I carried, I have carried, and he carried, and I carried, he shall or will carry, if when he carried, I am in the habit of carrying, I would carry, I would have carried, even if I carried, etc., through five other tenses.

W. E. B. D.

IN THE MAGAZINES

FRITZ CASTLEREIGH in *jackass* for January, 1928, says of "Countée Cullen":

"a throat that choking with its golden
paeans
of jungle blood that surges through
his veins
regurgitates triumphantly the poems
that tramp their rhythms on our
brains"

"The Negro: Is He a Biological Inferior?" is discussed by J. M. Rheinhardt in the *American Journal of Sociology* for September. One by one Mr. Rheinhardt breaks down the arguments in support of the assumption that there are potential differences between Caucasian and Negro. The only difference which can be admitted legitimately is the superior advantage the white man has over the Negro in the present social scheme, which gives rise to biases and prejudices. In conclusion, Mr. Rheinhardt shatters the myth that the Negro is an imitator by calling attention to the records of Negro invention in the United States and to the rich store of folk lore and song which indicate a fruitful future for the Negro in literature and music.

Cloyce K. Huston in *Travel* for January, 1928, takes us "On Trek in the Black Sudan". Mr. Huston describes the country along the tree shadowed Nile and the natives in the thick African jungle with becoming Nordic sentimentality. He says that the women are easily flattered by the attention of pale-faced travelers and make pointed overtures to them.

Charles S. Johnson compiles "The Balance Sheet" in Negro-white relations in *The World Tomorrow* for January, 1928. (*Turn to page* 70)

THE FAR HORIZON

A CHRISTMAS READING

A FRIEND writes:

"In the sacred places of my soul I have stowed away a few unforgettable experiences. Yesterday, at Howard, I added one more; and one reason for such classification was the fact—no doubt— that it had to do mostly with young people; another, that they were Negroes.

"This occasion was the reading of 'The Other Wise Man' by Mary P. Burrill at Howard Universty chapel, for which the candle-light processional and the altogether remarkable music of the student chorus furnished a most beautiful and harmonious setting. Glorious voices, beauty; and the utmost perfection of detail everywhere. That last, of course, makes a perfect whole. Indeed my memory of the entire program is akin to that of a jewel without a flaw; but it is something quite impossible to describe. Words I should have to use would appear over-praise, when as a matter of fact they would be entirely inadequate,—so, why attempt the impossible!

"But I would like to frame a tithe of my appreciation of Miss Burrrill, who added to the charm of Van Dyke's noble words the equal charm of a rare personality and dramatic genius of a high order. Literally, she held the audience in the palm of her hand. Especially did the bloc of three hundred or so girls, the candle bearers, show, by their rapt attention, the magic of her words. They took my attention, several times, from the speaker. There was represented, beauty and vitality, poise, power and intelligence, and innate good breeding. It represents, too, an asset none the less worth while because so generally unremarked. For in such qualities of mind and soul lie great possibilities for this country of ours.

"It seemed but a few moments—such had been our absorption—when the candles were again lighted. These candles and the illuminated star over the platform, gave the only light as the white clad bearers filed slowly out of the chapel, followed by the surpliced choir.

"The friend with me, to whom this had been an entirely new experience, said, with tears in her eyes and a catch in her voice, 'I have been moved to the depths by all this. I want to go home and live it all over again.'"

A RACE SYMPOSIUM

MARIAN WHEELOCK LEWIS of Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois, writes us of a "glorious discussion of race relations" that took place at the Chicago Forum meeting, November 20:

"On Sunday afternoon, November 20, the Chicago Forum held a wonderfully animated discussion of a problem which to many seems the most vital in the modern world, the problem of race relations. Three men spoke, a white man, a black man and a yellow man. Each, so the program said, was to speak for his own race, but as a matter of fact each spoke for all races."

Mr. Stanley High of Boston was the first speaker. Studying race relations everywhere on his recent trip around the world, he was struck by the universal collapse of the racial superiority of the white man, by the "decline of docility" on the part of other peoples. "The races of the world", he said, "are cutting the apron-strings of the whites. With their bodies they may still be scraping for us; but with their spirits they're dreaming—and—going to night school!"

"The white man is still doing his best to maintain a free-booting tradition in the non-white world. We still shoot straight. And we know how to profit. But the situation is changing. Other peoples are starting out on their own roads to their own destinations. 'The booted is turning to booter.'"

Mr. High said that the world movements effecting this collapse of the docility of other races to the whites had three causes: communism, democracy and Christianity, although he added, "In the sense I use 'Christianity', the world cannot be both white and Christian." He ended by declaring:

"The first thing that brands the white man is his own proclamation of his superiority. That's for other races to say. We go around the world pounding our breasts, and asserting our superiority under one guise or another. The very temper of our insistance reveals our so-called superiority as merely a complex."

James Weldon Johnson, Executive Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. spoke next and said among other things:

"How were we able to take Haiti in 1915, and to hold it since, without shocking the American conscience, unless we thought the Haitians an inferior people, unfit to govern themselves? This attitude, the real and basic one, is in such cases metamorphosed, rationalized if you will, into the attitude of beneficent Christianity.

"There are other races in the world with superiority complexes too! The Negro has one. Do you know that he thinks that if he had the economic power the white man has, he would use it with less cruelty than at times characterizes its use by the whites? He may be wrong. I don't doubt that he is. I have not come here to put the halo around his head."

Dr. Ping Wen Kuo of Columbia University and the former President of Shanghai College of Commerce, gave the last speech of the afternoon.

Dr. Kuo stressed the far-reaching effects of Chinese civilization in the Western world. He alluded to the compass and the discovery of America; to printing and paper-making and the Protestant Reformation.

After admitting the objection that China's government is not stable, Dr. Kuo reached a tremendous climax in this challenge: "You grow strong and we'll set you free!" say the nations. "Ah, but you set us free, and we'll grow strong!" we answer.

"Now there are a lot of you who say you love us. It is very sweet of you. And we want love. But we want justice too. And if you can't give us both, then we prefer that you take back a little of your love and give us a little more justice."

NEGRO LIFE INSURANCE

C. M. HAYES, president of the Gibraltar Health and Accident Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has made a report to the National Negro Insurance Association, covering the present position of the Negro Insurance business. He declares: "The business of life insurance is the largest business that is owned, operated and controlled by Negroes." His report is based on the annual statements of twenty-five companies who are members of the Association together with statistical data from three other Negro companies. The financial statements are as of December 1, 1926.

The following is the list of companies:

Afro-American Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla.
Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.
Citizen Industrial Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla.
Domestic Life and Accident Insurance Company, Louisvile, Ky.
Douglas Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.
Golden State Guaranty Fund Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
Guaranty Life Insurance Company, Savannah, Ga.
Gibraltar Health and Accident Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
King Mutual Life Insurance Company, Edenton, North Carolina.
Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
Liberty Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.
Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.
Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.
National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.
North Eastern Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
Pelican Industrial Life Insurance Company, Shreveport, La.
Peoples Industrial Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla.
Pyramid Mutual Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.
Security Life Insurance Company, Tulsa, Okla.
Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Supreme Life and Casualty Company, Columbus, O.
Underwriters Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
Union Central Relief Association, Birmingham, Ala.
Unity Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.
Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.
Victory Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS OF 1925 AND 1926

	Dec. 31, 1925	Dec. 31, 1926
Income (gross)	$12,236,618	$13,856,742
Disbursements	11,008,603	12,347,275
Totals (Net Income)	$1,228,015	$1,509,462
Gross Assets	$8,811,067	$11,170,791
Admitted Assets	8,562,516	10,155,219
Capital Stock	1,573,090	1,831,090
Surplus-Reserve	5,287,099	8,824,976
Real Estate Owned	1,922,205	2,900,273
Claims Paid		
Sick and Accident	$3,021,806	$3,093,056
Industrial Life	816,980	1,142,228
Ordinary	291,487	528,397
Totals	$4,130,273	$4,763,681
Claims Paid Since Organization (Estimated)	$40,000,000	$44,763,681
Business in Force		
Sick and Accident	$32,849,300	$50,431,537
Industrial Life	73,910,925	97,018,263
Ordinary	57,486,275	96,064,700
Totals	$164,246,500	$243,534,500
Business Written		
Sick and Accident	$16,096,199	$25,579,948
Industrial Life	33,777,189	49,264,815
Ordinary	21,052,706	45,332,428
Totals	$70,926,094	$120,177,191
Number Employed	5,330	9,100
Insurance in Force on Colored Lives (Estimated)	$1,399,000,000	$1,925,000,000

Mr. Hayes makes certain interesting comparisons. For instance, 281 white insurance companies show that 30 per cent of their gross income was net while only 10 per cent of the gross income of colored insurance societies is net:

"This difference in the percent of net income may be accounted for in part, by the programs of expansion of the young Negro companies, where, in many instances the costs was as high as one hundred and forty percent (140%) of the premium income; and to a greater percent of waste due, in a large measure, to inadequate supervision and a greater duplication of effort on the part of the Negro companies."

The average per cent of actual to expected mortality in 14 of the companies was 84.3 per cent:

"This apparent favorable mortality experience, however, should not be a cause for exuberance or over joy, as reports from some of the older companies showed their actual mortality to be as high as one hundred and thirty-eight percent (138%) of the expected.

The colored companies are evidently failing to gather proper figures of mortality experience. Only 7 of the companies submitted such figures and the numbers of exposures and deaths given by these were too small to furnish any definite idea of mortality. The colored companies have therefore still to depend on reports of colored deaths in white companies. These show that the ratio of actual to expected mortality is about 116 per cent although some tables put it much higher than this.

Only 2 colored insurance companies are doing real life extension work, the Afro-American Life Insurance Company, of Jacksonville, Fla., and the Unity Industrial Life Insurance Company of New Orleans, La.

DAVIS

HARRY E. DAVIS, member of the Legislature of Ohio and member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., has been selected by the City Council of Cleveland as a member of the City Civil Service Commission. This is a high honor and Cleveland is unanimous in saying that Mr. Davis is fitted for the job.

HARMON AWARDS

THE Harmon Awards for 1927 are as follows. The first award carries $400 in cash and a gold medal; the second award, $100 and a bronze medal:

Science

First Award—James A. Parsons, Jr., Dayton, Ohio

Second Award—No choice

Fine Arts

First Award—Laura Wheeler Waring, Cheyney, Pa.

Second Award—J. W. Hardrick, Indianapolis, Ind.

Special Award of a gold medal—William Edouard Scott, Chicago, Ill.

Honorable Mention—

Malvin Gray Johnson, New York; A. R. Freelon, Philadelphia; Aaron Douglas, New York; James L. Allen, New York; Hilyard Robinson, Washington, D. C.; Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles, Cal.

Music

First Award—R. Nathaniel Dett, Hampton, Va.

First Award — Clarence Cameron White, Institute, W. Va.

Second Award—William Grant Still, New York

Second Award—Edward H. Margetson, New York

Honorable Mention—

J. Harold Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.

Religious Service

First Award—William N. DeBerry, Springfield, Mass.

Second Award—Bishop Robert E. Jones, New Orleans, La.

Honorable Mention—

Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop A. L. Gaines, Baltimore, Md.

Education

First Award—John W. Davis, Institute, W. Va.

Second Award—Benjamin G. Brawley, Raleigh, N. C.

Honorable Mention—

Thomas M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Althea Edmiston, Luebo, Congo, West Africa; Clinton J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Business

First Award—Anthony Overton, Chicago, Ill.

Second Award—William G. Pearson, Durham, N. C.

Honorable Mention—

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.; Louis C. Bullock, Cranbury, N. J.; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va.; Orlando S. Watts, Palmyra, N. J.

Literature

First Award—James Weldon Johnson, New York

Second Award—Eric D. Walrond, New York

Honorable Mention—

Georgia Douglas Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Alain Locke, Washington, D. C.; Benjamin G. Brawley, Raleigh, N. C.; Arthur Huff Fausett, Philadelphia, Pa.

James A. Parsons is chief chemist and metallurgist of the Duriron Company of Dayton, Ohio. Laura Wheeler Waring is well known to the readers of the CRISIS. W. E. Scott is a Chicago painter. R. Nathaniel Dett is head of the Music Department of Hampton Institute. Clarence Cameron White is head of the music department of West Virginia Institute. William Grant Still is a composer of New York. E. H. Margetson is organist of the Church of the Crucifixion, New York.

The Reverend W. N. De Berry is a pastor at Springfield, Massachusetts. Robert E. Jones is Bishop of the M. E. Church. John W. Davis is president of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute. Benjamin Brawley teaches at Shaw University. Anthony Overton was Spingarn Medallist for 1926. William G. Pearson is a teacher and business man of Durham, N. C. James Weldon Johnson is Executive Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. and Eric Walrond is a New York writer.

Postscript
by W. E. B. Du Bois

PRIZES

WE shall announce in the March CRISIS, the winners of the Charles Waddell Chesnut Honorarium for contributions to THE CRISIS during the year 1927; and the Krigwa prizes for 1928.

THE PRAYER-BOOK

NOTHING is so expressive of modern decadent tendencies as the Prayer-book upheaval in England. It is a little out-dated scrap of Mediaevalism and centers mainly around the disposition of a bit of bread and wine, "blessed" by Mumbo-Jumbo. Can this be set aside for a sick man to pray at and is this idolatry? What of it? Apparently everything. Strong men in tears, statesmen in antics of wrath, parties disrupted and the world's greatest empire in throes of dismay. While that same England is unmoved by starving miners, child-slavery in South Africa, the disfranchisement of a few hundred million Indians and a world armed for murder and war. And yet they call this White Civilization!

ALBERT RICE

THE blow that Albert Rice of Washington has dealt the younger literary movement is a severe one. Deliberately and without excuse he sent to Counteé Cullen's anthology of Negro verse ("Caroling Dusk") a poem which he had stolen from the work of a white man published years ago. The colored world and the Washington group in particular should drive this young thief out from the congregation of the decent.

HOUSTON

To the Officers and Members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

I COUNT it a pleasure to thank you on behalf of the former members of the 24th Infantry, convicted for the alleged participation in the so-called Houston race riot of 1917, for the untiring work you have done on our behalf.

We feel that in a great measure, if not entirely, we are indebted to the N. A. A. C. P. for our freedom.

Your organization was on the job before the ink that gave the news of the riot to the country had dried and has remained there since, fighting for justice.

The pilgrimage of the members and friends of the Advancement Association to the Federal Prison during your Conference of 1923 was an inspiration to our drooping spirits. The impression that you left with us cheered us for many days thereafter.

Your unremitting toil on our behalf after that visit need not be recounted here.

The work and cooperation of the branches was indeed commendable and is proof positive of the advantages of organized effort. You have nobly kept the pledge you made to us on that visit: "We will fight until you are all out or dead." My earnest prayers and wishes are that twelve million Negroes may become members of this fighting organization which has never ceased to contend for justice and against prejudice and intolerance.

I know no better way by which we can keep faith with those of our race who have been crucified upon the cross of prejudice than by joining and supporting this fighting organization whose recent victories before the highest tribunal in the world ought to enshrine it in the hearts of the entire race.

Very gratefully and respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES R. HAWKINS.

SEVILLE

I SEE the winding of the narrow Calle Sierpes as I am tossed through it into the tower and the cathedral. The tower, Giralda of the Moors, is faintly yellow, tall and graceful, laced in Arabesque; it is simple and beautiful with its bells. The cathedral stands with the rich colors of evening pouring down upon it. In the center is the great carved choir, and through it comes the chanting of priests and boys and the faint smell of incense. There are immense and sombre shadows and the grave of the son of Christopher Columbus. Lovely are the gardens of the Alcazar and of the palace with its great white Court of the Young Maidens and golden Hall of the Ambassadors. There are orange trees and tile benches in the park of Maria Louisa, and then one drops down to the busy Guadalquiver—the busy, hurrying Guadalquiver—filled with the shipping of Spain and the world.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

LOTHROP STODDARD, professional "nigger" hater and protagonist of the Ku Klux Klan, made two astonishing admissions the other night when he debated the subject of social equality with the Editor of THE CRISIS.

The first was this: "The basic reason for white America's attitude and policy toward the Negro is not a belief in the Negro's inferiority, but the fact of his difference.". This is a shifting of ground which was bound to come, but we had not expected it so soon or from such a source.

No sooner, however, had Mr. Stoddard made this admission, than he was faced with this statement from Mr. Du Bois.

"Mr. Stoddard declares that his chief solicitude is to preserve racial differences. Very well. Preserve them. But do not wreck civilization in so doing. Be generous and truthful in your estimate of other races. Give them every chance for development and open recognition of their accomplishment. Meet them as men. Talk with them. Confer with them. Only in this way can the differences be appreciated and understood and used for the glory of mankind.

"If you wish to invite black men or yellow men to dinner, do so. If you do not, refrain from it; but do not shut restaurants in their faces; and should you meet them at someone's else table, act as though you were a gentleman.

"All this; and beyond this no one need go unless they wish. If any white person does not want to marry a colored person, no one is going to compel him. If he is asked, he has simply to say no.

"If Mr. Stoddard were speaking pontifically for everybody in the white race, there would be absolutely no need of his silly bi-racial program. But, of course, Mr. Stoddard has no business to speak for every single white person just as I cannot speak for all black people. Now what are you going to do with the white man who is determined to marry a black woman? Shall you put him in jail, as in Mississippi? That method has been tried and failed. What we black Americans suggest is, that if they want to get married, let them be married, openly and legally.

"We assume that there are comparatively few black and white people in the United States, who want to get married; we believe that if marriage is free, and social intercourse takes place on the highest and best levels, that, insofar as there are good and sufficient reasons in science and taste to keep people from marrying outside of their particular group, such marriages will not take place in the vast majority of cases. It would be an astounding admission, and the utter negation of his own argument, if Mr. Stoddard had to admit that free social intercourse among intelligent white and colored people in the United States was going to lead to wholesale intermarriage.

"I believe that there would be less intermingling of blood between the white and black group in the United States under the open abolition of the color line, than there is today under its futile and impossible enforcement. If the granting of social equality and equal opportunity for black folk would lead to making America a nation of octoroons, then this would be overwhelming proof that white people of the United States wanted a thing which Mr. Stoddard is carefully and elaborately denying, and with which denial I perfectly agree.

"It is unfortunate that most white people arguing this question always leap straight to this extreme problem of the amalgamation of races. I ask for a decent seat in the theater, and my white neighbor answers, 'Do you want to marry my daughter?' And if I protest that really that wasn't in my mind, he looks at me suspiciously and then says: 'Well, what is it that you Negroes do want?' His whole attitude and implication is, that as a matter of fact, what Negroes want is intermarriage and amalgamation.

"In truth, what they want is equality and opportunity. If a group finds, that in the long run, it can only get equal treatment by disappearing as a group, it disappears, and nothing that Mr. Stoddard or any of his friends can do, will keep America from becoming octoroon if they persist in the present drawing of the color line. On the other hand, if the time comes when an American can be black and have the same opportunities as though he were white, why should he change the color of his skin? Does Mr. Stoddard really think that white people are so obviously and remarkably more gifted, good and beautiful than black people or brown people or yellow people, that these darker races are trying to commit racial suicide?"

And what does Mr. Stoddard answer? His answer is, in effect: "If the higher classes should give Negroes this treatment socially, see how much intermarriage it would lead to among the mass of people!"

Or, in other words, the only way to keep the mass of white Americans from marrying Negroes is to lie about Negroes and lynch them and insult them. This proves what we have always said: the guilt for lynching lies not on the morons and criminals who pull the rope, it lies at the door of the educated and thoughtful Christians of America who refuse to attack race prejudice even when they know it is based on a lie.

OKOLONA

MY dear Dr. Du Bois:

In reading last night in this cottage by the Lake the last issue of THE CRISIS I was surprised and delighted to find a partial but clear and fine statement printed in it of the Baskin murder that occurred May 20th, 1925, in Okolona, Mississippi. A letter from me to the former Treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose home is in Amenia, Duchess County, New York, is quoted without giving my name. I think I deserve credit for exactly what I have for three years time done in that matter. The public sentiment of the entire civilized world, I believe, will in time condemn this infernal, horrible murder.

I think, however, that the greatest good could come to the cause of human justice, to which I have given gratuitously more than half a century of mortal life and the best efforts of my heart and brain under constant prayer for guidance by the Divine Spirit, if you were to state at the same time a few significant facts regarding the principles on which I have acted generally, and in this particular case of terrible wrong inflicted on a colored man who was simply performing his duty as he understood it in protecting the school herd of goats and sheep from destruction by a ferocious bull dog and so far as Baskin was concerned of unknown ownership. You ought to read my correspondence with certain members of the Governing Board of the school: my personal friend Wallace Battle; later on Captain Stovall; the Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi; Moorfield Storey and the present Rector of Trinity Church, Boston. Copies of this correspondence will show my friendly attitude toward these gentlemen, and that I simply tried all last winter to get a circumstantial account of how Baskin came by his death. Believing that the younger Anderson was likely to shoot anyone white or black person who tried to get evidence against him, by which he could be tried for violent acts in this and in other cases, I busied myself with plans to get him to consent to have his only boys educated in a Presbyterian Tennessee Mountain School, called Washington University, the Principal of which I heard deliver a lecture on the topic of his school in the Albert Barnes Memorial Building of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. I have worshipped in it since my college days in 1876.

I believe Anderson, who shot Baskin is an insane man. I think comparatively little good comes of hanging or electrocuting such persons. I certainly think he should be put under restraint if not capitally punished. His children should be educated outside of the state in which Baskin suffered a species of martyrdom. I owe a personal debt of gratitude to Wallace Battle for a favor conferred on a member of my spiritual family which I never can repay.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) HERBERT WELSH.

THE HARMON AWARDS

THE Harmon Awards are taking their place as thoughtful and efficient incentives to accomplishment among American Negroes. When they were first announced it seemed doubtful if the machinery and hard work would be available to search the widely scattered colored group for new and worthy material. Dr. George E. Haynes has accomplished this task and no one who has not tried it realizes its difficulty. The judges have represented a high order of ability and have done their task with discrimination. There has been no attempt to do merely the popular and logical thing, but rather new talent has been discovered on the one hand and well-established reputations have not barred men from further recognitions. The art exhibit this year at International House alone marks an era.

INDEX

A TITLE page and index to volume 34 of THE CRISIS will be furnished persons who send us a stamped envelope.

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The Flood, the Red Cross, etc.

(*From page* 43) Those who could get the means went further, to St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit. Plantation owners grew alarmed and made severe threats. It became necessary to slip out by night. Guards were put on the plantation roads. Some families were caught on their way off from the plantations and were told that their property, household goods, stock, etc., belonged to the planter for debt. When they protested the property was taken and they were told that they could go, they were no longer wanted there. In spite of all the measures taken to prevent it the migration continued. W. A. Clements, a lawyer in Rolling Fork said that at that time, early in October, more than 60 per cent. of the Negroes of Sharkey, Issaqueena and Warren Counties had left and they were still going.

(*To be concluded in March*)

Football in Negro Colleges

(*From page* 45) (12-12) and Bluefield (0-0). It won from Lincoln (Mo.), (38-7), Simmons (28-0), Kentucky (60-0), Knoxville (12-0) and Tennessee (18-0). Ward (end) and Mendenhall (end and back) starred in every game for Wilberforce. Wilberforce felt the loss of Ritchie (1927 captain).

West Virginia lost only to Bluefield, defeated Howard, Lincoln (20-6), and Morristown (77-0), and tied Wilberforce and Morgan (0-0). McConnell (back), Branch (back), Nash (back) and Anderson (guard) won bright laurels for themselves and for their school.

Other Teams

IN the *Southeastern Conference*, Atlanta, Clark, Alabama State, Morehouse, Tennessee, Fisk, Talladega and Knoxville played brilliantly. Atlanta lost to Tuskegee. The Atlantans played 0-0 ties with Fisk, Morris Brown and Clark. They were victorious over Talladega (13-7), Morehouse (28-0), Alabama State (6-0), Haines Institute (62-0) and Howard. The Atlanta backfield, made up of McPherson, Whedbee, Blackburn, Williams, Wiggins, Edwards and Stanley, was one of the strongest in the country.

Clark defeated all opponents but Tuskegee and Atlanta. In Back (back), Roberts (back), Benson (center), Chambers (back), Williams (back), Sewell (end), Johnson (back), Baker (back), Cobb (tackle) and Dukes (back), Clark had ten shining lights who gave good accounts of themselves on every field.

Morehouse lost to Clark, Atlanta, Tennessee and Tuskegee; won from

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Florida, Morris Brown, Lane and Fisk, and tied Howard. Lattimer played a fine game at tackle for Morehouse, and Forbes, Morehouse's great back, was a consistent ground gainer. Forbes will be hard to stop next fall.

Fisk showed improvement over 1926. Morris Brown lost three games, tied one and won two, and Tennessee won one, tied three and lost two. Knoxville tied one, won three and lost five. Talladega lost five games and won three. Cooper, Talladega's quarter back, was one of the outstanding players of the season. He will play better next fall.

Wiley carried off the *Texas Conference* championship, winning five games and tying one. Wiley's only loss was to Oklahoma (a non conference team). It won from Prairie View, Samuel Huston, Paul Quinn, Jarvis and Texas and played a 0-0 tie with Bishop. Redd (guard), Cavil (full), Kinmon (tackle), Scott (half), Reynolds (half) and Young (end) played brilliant foot ball and were among the outstanding stars of the year. Wiley will have a stronger team in 1928.

Samuel Huston won three games, lost two and tied one, and Paul Quinn won three and lost two conference games. Bishop lost four games, tied one and won two. Texas won five, lost two and tied one, while Prairie View won four, lost two and tied one.

North Carolina A. & T. was best in the *Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association*. It did not lose a conference game, its only defeat being administered by Bluefield (27-7), a non-conference opponent. Miller (guard), Lane (back), Coleman (tackle), Coles (tackle), Hester (end), Patterson (center), and Streater (end) were valuable players who ranked with the best in their positions during the season.

Hampton lost only to North Carolina A. & T. It played a 13-13 tie with Virginia Seminary and College, and defeated Lincoln (12-0), Virginia State (6-0), St. Paul (27-0), Shaw (45-0) and Virginia Union (12-7). Lee (tackle) and Williams (back) were Hampton's big stars.

Virginia Union lost two games, bowing to Hampton and North Carolina A. & T. (forfeited). South Carolina State lost one game and won eight. It was the best of the South Carolina teams. Its stars were Cunningham (back), Cotton (back), Dawkins (end) and Powell (back).

New Orleans was outstanding in the *Southwest*, winning five games and tying two. Its goal line was crossed but once during the season, Straight "turning the trick". Harrison (end), Turner (full), King (tackle), Dixon (half), Gardiner (half) and Johnson (tackle) performed wonders wherever they played.

Simmons won two games, tied one and lost one, winning the Kentucky state championship. Virginia Seminary and College lost four games, won three and tied one. Western (Kan.) won five and tied one, and Straight won four, tied three and lost one. Florida played splendidly, winning six games and losing three. North Carolina State won five games, lost two and tied one, and Livingstone won three, lost three and tied one. Arkansas Baptist won two and lost two. Morgan did not win a game. It tied West Virginia and lost five. Lincoln (Mo.) won one game and lost four games. Haines Institute won two and lost seven. St. Paul came out winner in three contests, but lost to Virginia Union, Hampton, North Carolina A. & T., Virginia Seminary and College, and Virginia State. Lane won three games and lost three.

N.A.A.C.P. Battle Front

(*From page* 50) States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana and West Virginia, some of these states being visited re-

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peatedly and on extensive tours. In North Carolina an unprecedented reception was given the Secretary of the Association. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of that state, or of any Southern state, a colored man conducted classes at a white university; and his classes and lectures were crowded both with students and professors, to whom the occasion was a revelation which must have a profound effect upon race relations in that most progressive of the Southern states.

This occurred in the self-same year in which THE CRISIS was publishing its analysis of public school accommodation for colored children in the southern states, financed by the Garland Fund and conducted by Dr. Du Bois, showing the grave discrepancy between the expenditures on white and colored pupils.

The N. A. A. C. P. was active too in the Mississippi flood district, investigating the peonage conditions brought to light in the flooded areas, promptly reporting to the authorities cases of discrimination in the administration of flood relief; and in response to repeated requests from outside parties, the New Orleans branch consented to serve as a distributing agency for gifts intended for colored flood sufferers.

Articles

THE fight of the N. A. A. C. P. is not only one of direct aggression upon injustice and discrimination. It is constantly pleading its case and the Negro's before the court of the world's public opinion. During the year 1927, its pleading has been exceptionally effective. Two members of the National Staff collaborated on a pamphlet setting forth the African cultural backgrounds of the Negro, proving that he had left behind him in Africa and brought with him to America a considerable heritage of achievement. This pamphlet, published by the Slater fund, found its way into many public libraries. It received commendatory editorial comment by the New York *Times*, whose editorial was republished in many newspapers of the South. Furthermore members of the national staff of the Association have contributed during the year to such leading magazines as the *Century* Magazine, the *Forum* and *Current History* Magazine, in all of them, as well as in the books published by members of the Association, setting forth the Negro's case.

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(MRS. LILLIAN M. RHOADES)

Mrs. Lillian M. Rhoades, a graduate of Hampton Institute, took a business course at The Stenographers' Institute, popularly known as Duncan's Business School, a few years ago and worked as head clerk and bookkeeper at the Acme Real Estate and Investment Co., 1732-34 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1923 she took a position as secretary to Dr. J. H. N. Waring, Principal, Downington Industrial Institute, Downington, Pa. Since then she has served in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper, instructor of typewriting, shorthand, business writing and business spelling. She is now principal clerk, head bookkeeper and instructor of the above commercial subjects. She started at a salary of $600 per year and is now receiving $1620 per year with maintenance.

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courts and before the court of public opinion, the Negro will remain powerless.

H. J. S.

Browsing Reader

(*From page* 58) Under debit Mr. Johnson places: lynching; laws separating the races on railroad cars and in the schools; laws excluding the Negro from jury service and from the Southern primaries; the limitation of his privileges in the North which has been stimulated by the migration after the World War; and the policy of the government in Haiti and the Virgin Islands. Mr. Johnson mentions under credit the various inter-racial discussion groups which have been formed at the different Northern universities; the rebuke the Gary school strikers received recently; and the new self-consciousness of Negroes which is causing them to view themselves critically.

Robert W. Winston, a white Southerner, discusses "The North and the South" in *Current History* for November. Mr. Winston says that the North, with a new Negro problem of her own, has decided that each State must settle its own peculiar race question. It is encouraging, says Mr. Winston, that 16 Southern States have "accepted" 13 million dollars worth of Negro schools from the Rosenwald Fund; and that a Governor of a Southern state has openly declared that: "No damned nigger shall be lynched while I am Governor"! Now that the South has promised them conscious of those dangers and their implication to himself and his family and friends individually. But unless he will take the necessary steps to confront them as the N. A. A. C. P. has confronted them through the "property rights" and "personal security", Mr. Winston feels that there is not even the slightest ripple of dissatisfaction among the Negroes living peacefully among "their own white folks down in Dixie land"!

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